"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for this city and vicinity are probably fair, with westerly winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,364. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market buoyant.

Cash wheat, 104½; cash corn, 36; cash cotton, 8.

FOREIGN.—Gen. Low thinks the Indian tribesmen can be easily subdued and the Khyber Pass reopened, and advises waiting in order to secure the necessary troops and supplies. The Kohat Pass is again open. The Duke and Duchess of York were the guests of Lord Dunraven at Adare Manor, Ireland, yesterday. Greece, in its reply to the powers, offers the stamp revenues to pay the Turkish indemnity loan.—Page 7.

Page 1.

Jacob Selinger's establishment, at East Meadows, L. I., was raided Monday by the authorities, and twenty-one sick and crippled horses were taken in charge.

Mortimer Burgess of Brooklyn was to have married Miss Agnes Martens at Millburn, L. I., last Wednesday. Her father refused to give his permission, and the wedding did not take place.

Senator Benjamin R. Tillman of South Carolina spoke at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, last night on the "Duty of Democrats." He advised the free-silver men in Greater New York to put up a separate ticket on the Chicago platform if Tammany repudiates free coinage.

The Republicans last night were still protesting doggedly against the nomination of Low by the Citizens' Union to-day and declaring that if he shall be put in the field before the Republican Convention is held they will nominate a complete opposition ticket.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union yesterday there was a unanimous expression of opinion that immediate nomination of a candidate for Mayor is necessary, and Seth Low should be put into the field to-day. Chairman Reynolds said the committee had strong assurances that the Brooklyn friends of Low are now ready to proceed.

President Faure landed at Dunkirk from Russia yesterday and proceeded to Paris, where the people received him with acclaims of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Russie!" "Vive l'Alliance!" The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the city, through a committee, presented him with an address on a platform in the Place de l'Opéra.

Page 2.

The Corporation of Brown University will meet to-day to consider the resignation of Dr. Andrews as President of the university. The committee which presented the corporation's dictum to the President is charged with bungling the work.

John C. Sheehan returned to the city yesterday from Saratoga. He declined to discuss the political situation, and said it was too early to talk about candidates. The Democratic Conference Committee may meet Sept. 7.

William F. Harrity was retired as National Committeeman by the Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention at Reading yesterday. The Chicago platform was reaffirmed. Walter E. Ritter was nominated for Auditor General and M. E. Brown for State Treasurer.

Page 3.

It is the general belief in Columbus, Ohio, that the striking coal miners will return to work at 64 cents a ton, pending arbitration.

Mrs. Julia McGrew, known as Mrs. Julia Campbell, fired a shot yesterday in the office of George B. Moore, at 26 East Forty-second Street. She says he had deserted her, and that she intended to kill herself. She had written a statement for the Coroner. She had been persecuting Moore for months.

Page 4.

The National Letter Carriers' Convention will be held in San Francisco on Sept. 6. Important questions will come up for consideration.

In the Luetgert murder trial at Chicago Watchman Bialk told of things which took place at the sausage factory on the night of May 2 and the finding afterward of the bones and finger rings.

The organization of the Malt Trust is almost completed. Broker Elverton R. Chapman talked yesterday of the proposed economies and advantages of the combination.

A number of commercial and insurance organizations will hold a conference this week to formulate a protest to the British Board of Trade against the regulations fixing the "North Atlantic Winter load line" of vessels, which are considered unfair.

Acting Capt. G. W. McClusky was introduced to the detective force by Acting Chief McCullagh yesterday and assumed command of the bureau. Capt. O'Brien took command of the Leonard Street Precinct. He said he was satisfied with the record he made, and wished his successor good luck. Commissioner Andrews issued a statement praising the work of the Acting Chief of Police.

The sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Medical Association had its opening session in Montreal. The newly elected President of the association, Dr. Thomas G. Roddick, M. P., of Montreal, delivered an address, in which he gave a brief history of the association and an exhaustive account of the climate and geographical conditions of the Dominion from the point of view of health and cure. He also showed the medical resources of Canada in schools, &c.

Page 5.

The news of the bull and bear side of the cereal market was so evenly balanced yesterday that the prices were quite steady and the range was small.

The New Yorks won two games from the Cincinnatis at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon. The Brooklyns defeated the Clevelands at Eastern Park.

The New Rochelle Assessors closed and signed their books yesterday. Personal assessments to the amount of several millions of dollars were sworn off.

Page 7.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died at Larchmont yesterday.

Lazarus Morgenthau, founder of the Temple of Humanity and of the Non-Sectarian Dowry Fund, died Monday night at Mount Sinai Hospital.

Page 12.

The Stelz murder mystery in Williamsburg is still unsolved.

William C. Holst, a ship's steward, who lived in Williamsburg, committed suicide on Monday night by inhaling illuminating gas.

At a meeting of the Old Fifth Street School Association, yesterday, it was decided to hold memorial exercises in honor of James J. McCoy, formerly President of the association, who died at Orange last week.

At a meeting of the officers and Board of Directors of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company it was decided to reorganize the concern and change its name to the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York.

George B. Richter, pastry cook on an ocean steamer, arrested on charge of theft, was bailed in Jersey City on July 4 in the sum of $300, his brother furnishing the bail. It was the savings of six years. The bail was forfeited yesterday.

Rocco Romano positively identified James Connor, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday, as the man who sold him a forged certificate of naturalization. Henry Delative, arrested as an accomplice, confessed that he acted as go-between for Connor and Romano.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company has made further concessions to the Merchants' Association in the matter of excursion rates to members of the association. Out-of-town buyers express themselves satisfied with the local trade conditions and predict good times.

The State Tax Commissioners visited the local Tax Commissioners yesterday to inquire into the system of assessment that obtains in the city. President Heermance denied that he was discourteous on his previous visit. Three of the Deputy Commissioners explained how they fixed values on city property for assessment.

Edward B. Cuthbert, in the banking and brokerage business under the firm name of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., made an assignment yesterday. The liabilities are between $300,000 and $500,000. The cause of the failure was principally the advance in sugar stock and the strength of the corn market.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 3.
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Court Calendars.—Page 10.
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Amusements.—Page 7.
Legal Notes.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Baseball.—Page 5.

SUICIDE IN A CHICAGO HOTEL.

Young Woman Who Registered as "Miss Blanche Wilson, New York City," Dead at the Victoria.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—A handsome young woman whose real name is unknown killed herself this morning in the Victoria Hotel, where she was a guest. The suicide was evidently carried out with the utmost deliberation, as the young woman had apparently slept in the bed during the night, taken a bath in the morning, made up the bed, and then swallowed morphine.

At 2:30 o'clock Monday afternoon she entered the hotel and informed the clerk that she was on a long journey and wished to remain in Chicago for a day for the purpose of resting. She paid for her room in advance, as she had no baggage, and registered as "Miss Blanche Wilson, New York City." She requested that if she failed to rise early in the morning she be allowed to sleep, as she was very tired. She was shown to her room and that was the last seen of her alive. After repeated knockings had failed to arouse her, the room was forced and she was found dead on the bed. She was clad only in a night robe. A vial which had contained morphine was on the bed, and upon a chair was her clothing folded neatly. The dress and linen were of expensive materials. Sealed in an envelope which bore no address a note was found on the table. It read: "To whoever you may be: Please do not try to find out who I am, I ask and beg of you, whoever you may be, and remember it is my last favor I ask on earth, as a dying woman. Land for my mother's sake do not try. I don't care what you do with my body. Remember, please don't try, for my mother's sake."

There was no signature to the note. It was penned in a small, feminine hand, and the formation of the letters indicated that the hand which held the pen was trembling. The bed had evidently been made up hurriedly after being slept in, and the woman had taken a bath and dressed her hair carefully before taking the poison. On her finger was a plain gold band, and on the inside was engraved "A. M. E."

In a bundle of four collars two were marked "L. H. G." one "A. D. A.," and one "L. M." A collar which she had been wearing was marked similarly to two of the collars in the package, "L. H. G."

It is said at the hotel that the young woman also called herself Martha Forsythe.

WARNER MILLER DEFEATED.

Sheard Forces Carry the Herkimer County Primaries.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Sheard-Miller forces had a determined political fight for supremacy in Herkimer County at the primaries again to-day, and Sheard won a most decisive victory, carrying fifteen of the twenty towns, besides the City of Little Falls.

THEATRE HATS SEEK REVENGE.

Atlanta Women Want to Stop Men Going Out Between Acts.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—The high hat will have its revenge in this city, even though it has been exiled in the City Council. Last night the theatrical people put the ordinance into full effect, and the female theatregoers are angry to-day.

Some of the favored set met and sent word to Mayor Collier that, since they had been deprived of the right to wear hats, the same authority should declare it to be a nuisance for the men to disturb audiences by getting up and going out between the acts.

The Mayor promised he would have such an ordinance passed at once. The liquor men now threaten to take a hand, because this is a strike at their business.

ALLEGED STOCK COMBINATIONS.

To Raid Canadian Pacific and Bull Union and Northern.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—A speculative combination has been formed in New York and Washington to raid Canadian Pacific and bull Union and Northern Pacific, if Attorney General McKenna's decision on Section 22 of the tariff law upholds the 10 per cent. discriminating duty, and applies it to the business of Canadian transfer transportation lines.

Thus far the stock market has not reflected any uneasiness on the part of holders of Canadian railroad shares. Fluctuations have been narrow and transactions light in the shares of the line most interested in the Canadian discriminating duty. The effect of an adverse decision by the Attorney General would be to seriously cut into the company's earnings, however, and the speculators figure that they can make a grand coup by attacking the stock.

TORPEDO BOAT RODGERS FAILS.

Blower to Furnish Forced Draught Breaks Down on Her Trial Trip.

ANNAPOLIS, Aug. 31.—The torpedo boat Rodgers, a companion vessel to the Foote, which was recently accepted by the Government, made an unsuccessful effort to attain the same speed to-day, the failure being on account, it is claimed, of the breaking down of the blower which furnishes the air for forced draught.

The Rodgers was required to maintain an average speed of twenty-four and a half knots an hour over a course of that distance, and return. On account of the failure of the forced draught in the latter part of the course, an average of only twenty-three and three-tenths was maintained. It is thought that a second trial will be allowed shortly.

The vessel is the second of three of the type ordered from the Columbian Iron Works of altimore City, of which Mr. William T. Malster is President and manager. The first, the Foote, reached the required speed on the second trial, and as the Rodgers is absolutely identical in design and machinery, it is thought that her second attempt will be successful also.

THE GOVERNOR OVERCOME.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—A pale little woman, the wife of a convicted murderer, stole into the Governor's office to-day and made an appeal for executive clemency, which was pathetic and unusual.

Her husband about four months ago murdered a young man named Bely Lanier, near Decatur, ostensibly because he had assaulted his wife. Perry was convicted and sentenced to be hanged. His case was carried to the Supreme Court, where the verdict was affirmed. An appeal was made to the Governor at Kingston, who granted a two weeks' reprieve until he could review the testimony and affidavits presented.

Perry has been represented by ex-Secretary Hoke Smith. The latter to-day sent a letter to the Governor asking that he postpone final action until he could transact a pressing matter of business in New York. This the Governor refused to do, and it be coming known that Perry would have to die, his wife flung her arms around the Governor's knees and besought him hysterically to spare her husband.

The Governor is in miserable health and almost completely broke down, when the woman had to be torn from him. Mrs. Perry is dangerously prostrated, and the Governor is reposing in the mansion in a condition of collapse. Late this afternoon he announced that Perry would hang Sept. 8. The latter received the tidings very composedly.

Long Island Railroad.

After Sept. 6, Trains "109," Shelter Island and Hampton's Express, and "110" will be run only on Fridays, Sept. 10, 17, and 24. Train "220," leaving Greenport at 9:00 P. M. Sundays, will also be run on Monday, Sept. 6.—Adv.

TO NOMINATE LOW TO-DAY

Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union in Session on the Mayoralty Question.

IMMEDIATE ACTION FAVORED

Sentiment of the Members Unanimous on This Point—Only the First Place on the Ticket to be Filled at This Time.

When the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union separated yesterday afternoon after a two hours' session in their assembly room, 32 Liberty Street, the members expressed confidence that Seth Low would be formally nominated this afternoon as the Citizens' Union candidate for Mayor.

No resolution was adopted, but there was a full and complete interchange of opinions regarding the situation, and the unanimous decision was favorable to immediate action.

The meeting was held to strengthen the hands of those who go into the convention of delegates from the five boroughs to-day, and who will represent the demand of the 127,000 voters for the nomination of Mr. Low at once.

The committee met at 4 o'clock with these thirteen members present: James B. Reynolds, presiding; Edward D. Page, Henry R. Kunhardt, James Loeb, George Tombleson, John Frankenheimer, Charles C. Nadel, John B. Pine, James W. Pryor, Richard Watson Gilder, Joseph Larocque, J. Kennedy Tod, and Secretary John C. Clark.

Letters and reports from several Assembly districts showing a strong sentiment for immediate nomination were read by the Secretary.

Chairman Reynolds said there had been no difference of opinion at the meeting as to the necessity of putting their candidate for Mayor in the field at once. He said the meeting of the committee was not necessary to empower its representatives in the convention to-day to take decisive action, but several matters of routine had to be discussed and arranged.

In reply to inquiries he said the committee had strong assurances from its friends in Brooklyn that the Brooklyn delegates would be ready to go ahead to-day and nominate Mr. Low.

When asked what the attitude of the New York members would be in the event of the Brooklyn committee again pursuing obstructive tactics, he said that was a question he preferred not to answer. He did not apprehend that the situation would arise. The delegates from all the other boroughs, so far as he is informed, are unanimous for nominating to-day.

Others of the committee suggested that if the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty come to the conference with good reasons for delay there might possibly be another adjournment, but if the Brooklyn men were only sparring for time it would be useless to seek any postponement.

Mr. Reynolds said the Citizens' Union still desired and hoped to secure the indorsement of the Republicans for Mr. Low, but he would not discuss the possibility of reconciling Chairman Quigg to the immediate nomination of Low by any subterfuge of a mass convention to ratify Low and the completion of the ticket by filling the other places on the same day as the Republican Convention may be held. The nomination that it is proposed to make to-day, he said, is absolute, and the intention is to send to Mr. Low the formal letter of nomination. The letter will be given out for publication. No nominations, however, will be made to-day for the other places on the ticket. The General Committee, he said, had not authorized the Executive Committee to proceed further in the matter of nominations than to put forward a candidate for Mayor. The Union intended to place a full ticket in the field, but they were willing to wait before making other nominations.

The Chairman said no communication from Mr. Low had been read at the meeting. He declined to discuss what might be done in the contingency of Mr. Low refusing to take the nomination without Republican indorsement or the chance of a postponement on promises of Republican acceptance of their candidate.

The convention meeting to-day will be composed of the delegates from each of the boroughs of Greater New York, and on a full representation will consist of twenty-five members, each borough being entitled to five members. It is to assemble at noon at 32 Liberty Street.

Another special meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

REPUBLICANS SEEK DELAY.

They Protest They Will Name an Opposition Ticket if Low Is Nominated To-day.

The Republican leaders were declaring yesterday that in the event of the nomination of Seth Low by the Citizens' Union, either to-day or at any time prior to the Republican City Convention, the Republicans would themselves put a full ticket in the field wholly independent of the Citizens' Union.

President Quigg of the Republican County Committee and Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Greater New York Committee, reiterated yesterday what he had said at Monday night's conference at the Manhattan Hotel—that if the Citizens' Union should nominate Mr. Low either to-day or before the Republican City Convention is held the Republicans would refuse to support him.

Mr. Quigg pointed out that the Republican leaders could probably not induce their city convention to take Mr. Low if the wishes of the Republican organization as to the time of the nomination is ignored.

The Republican politicians generally were of the opinion last night that the party would nominate independently of the Union. Predictions were made that if the Union puts Mr. Low in the field independently, either President Quigg or District Attorney Olcott will be named for Mayor, together with a full Republican ticket, and that the Republican Mayoralty nominee will be kept in the field to the finish, unless Mr. Low shall be withdrawn and a compromise effected.

Within the last two days Senator Platt has received assurances from influential Republican State politicians that they propose to "stand by him in this fight to preserve the Republican organization." Louis F. Payn was in this city yesterday and assured Mr. Platt that he is "with him." Mr. Payn is now opposed to the indorsement of Mr. Low if the indorsement does not suit Mr. Platt.

Gov. Black, who left here yesterday for Albany, also assured Mr. Platt of his personal interest in Mr. Platt's fight. The old-time Platt men are rallying around the Senator mainly because of Jacob Worth's recent attitude toward him, but at the same time several of these same men are figuring to keep in with Mr. Worth also.

Mr. Payn's visit to Mr. Platt was commented upon with great interest by the local Republicans. They claimed that it showed that the State machine's intention was to aid Mr. Platt in his local fight.

While all of this discussion is going on, there are many politicians who say that after all the manoeuvring is done, Mr. Low is to be the candidate of the united opposition to Tammany. The Tammany leaders are making their plans to meet an opposition so constituted.

Chairman James J. Martin of the Tammany Executive Committee said yesterday that the Democrats have been figuring all along upon meeting a united opposition to its candidates, and have been steadily of the opinion that Seth Low would head the anti-Tammany ticket.

GEN. SWAYNE IS FOR LOW.

He Denies a Report that He Spoke Against Him at Quigg's Conference.

Gen. Wager Swayne, who represented the Republican organization of the City and County of New York (Brookfield followers) in the anti-Tammany conference held by Mr. Quigg Monday night, is still strongly in favor of Seth Low for Mayor. In The Sun yesterday he was reported as having called attention to attacks on Low published in that newspaper recently, and as having spoken unfavorably of the Citizens' Union candidate.

"It is totally wrong," he said yesterday when his attention was called to the matter. He denied quoting The Sun, but refused to give a corrected statement of the views he advanced.

"It was a private meeting of gentlemen. I am not at liberty to relate our deliberations," he said. "I am still for Seth Low, of course. I am firmly committed to him first, last, and all the time. I am a member of the Citizens' Union Committee of Two Hundred and Fifty and Chairman of the Brookfield Republicans, both of which organizations are for Low, and I never had any idea of going back on him."

BROOKLYN FIFTY WITH QUIGG.

After Stormy Debate the Decision Favors Postponing Nomination.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty, at a meeting held last evening in the Library Building, passed a resolution in which they decided not to join with the Citizens' Union to-day in the nomination of Seth Low should that event occur. They decided to postpone action, awaiting the course of events until some date in the near future, at the same time recommending conference in the interests of harmony and Seth Low for the next Mayor of Greater New York.

The keynote of the meeting was in the reported statement of the Conference Committee that Mr. Quigg, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of this city, had signified strongly in his conversation at the conference held in this city that the organization would eventually take up Seth Low and nominate him. The resolution, which counseled delay and further conferences, was introduced by Hiram R. Steele, and was as follows:

"Resolved, That while this committee firmly believes in the doctrine now imbedded in our State Constitution, that National or State politics have nothing to do with municipal affairs; and, while it warmly commends the zealous support of this doctrine by the Citizens' Union of New York, and while it greatly rejoices in the large enrollment of citizens in favor of the nomination of Seth Low for Mayor of the Greater New York, which the Citizens' Union has secured, nevertheless this committee deems that it can best and most effectively promote Seth Low's nomination to which it is unalterably pledged by continuing its efforts for the harmonious action of all organizations opposed to Tammany.

"We therefore continue the committee of conference."

The committee was called together at 8 o'clock, and from that time until 11 the opposing factions debated upon the proper course to take. The meeting was more harmonious than that held last Monday night, but while there was less of acrimony between those who wanted to nominate Mr. Low at once and those fearful of the result of throwing defiance at the Republican organization, the debate at times was rather fierce. The result was a compromise in the interest of harmony in the committee.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. John K. Creevey presided, and over thirty of the committee were present.

Wage Earners Organized for Low.

In the Thirty-third Assembly District, at a meeting held at 178 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, the members of the Citizens' Union Monday night organized the following: Wage Earners' Committee—O. K. Geiger, Chairman; W. W. McGee, Secretary; James Relay, Julius Keim, Herrman Tillman, F. J. Cahill, S. A. Wheaton, J. A. Carey, A. Tischler, F. Tillman, and Washington Katen.

An address in praise of Seth Low as a civil service reformer was made by A. S. Wasserman. He reviewed Mr. Low's record as Mayor of Brooklyn, and predicted that if Mr. Low is elected Mayor of Greater New York he will prove a friend to the wage earners. He asked every one present to work for Mr. Low's election. Mr. Wasserman is a member of Typographical Union No. 6.

Bronx Borough Citizens' Union.

The Citizens' Union for the Borough of the Bronx completed its organization at 1,896 Washington Avenue last night. F. W. Jackson was made Chairman, Charles A. Dubois, Secretary, and J. E. Eustis, Chairman of the Executive Committee. There was a large attendance and it was unanimously resolved that the members of the Conference Committee from the Bronx should exert their influence to secure the nomination of Mr. Low without further delay. J. E. Eustis is Chairman of the Conference Committee.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORSHIP.

Returns Indicate a Considerable Majority for Senator McLaurin.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 31.—Democratic primaries were held in this State to-day to name a candidate for United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Earle.

From returns received up to 10 P. M. Senator McLaurin will be nominated by a considerable majority over Evans and Irby. Evans will have twice as many votes as Irby.

SEALING COMMISSIONERS BACK.

VICTORIA, B. C., Aug. 31.—The British warship Amphion has arrived from Bering Sea, having on board Prof. Darcy Thompson, the British Sealing Commissioner, and Prof. Macoun, the Canadian Commissioner, who have been studying seal life on the islands.

They both firmly declined to discuss the sealing question, stating that they could say nothing until their reports had been submitted to their respective Governments. In answer to a direct question Prof. Thompson said that Prof. Jordan's branding apparatus would have to speak for itself.

FOR A CHICAGO CARNIVAL.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Chicago is to reopen the Industrial Exposition, which proved such a success during the years preceding the World's Fair. Steps are being taken to make the opening a great event, and the merchants and manufacturers of the city are beginning to have great interest in a scheme for an October festival.

A meeting has been called at the Great Northern for next Thursday. It has been proposed to make the week in October from the 4th to the 9th a carnival week, during which some such celebration as St. Louis has in the Veiled Prophet, Kansas City in the Priest of Pallas, or New Orleans in the Mardi Gras may be enjoyed.

Merchants point out that a great carnival, such as Chicago alone can get up, would be a fitting opening of the Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held during the month of October in the Coliseum.

Violinist Remenyi Robbed.

Edouard Remenyi, the violinist, returned from his tour to the Pacific coast to his home, 73 West Eighty-fifth Street, a short time ago. Yesterday he complained to the police that his house had been robbed of silverware, jewels, and all his medals.

Detectives were placed on the case, and at 11 o'clock last night they arrested Joseph Englander, the husband of the servant girl, at 67 Avenue C, and discovered the valuables stored away in a large trunk. He was taken to the Sixty-seventh Street Station, while his wife, the servant girl, was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Station House.

Newark's Catholic Cathedral.

NEWARK, Aug. 31.—Bishop Wigger has requested four architects to submit plans for the million-dollar Roman Catholic cathedral which is to be erected in this city. The names of the architects are not to be announced for the present. They are already at work. The cathedral is to be built in the Gothic style, but the architects are left free in the arrangement of details.

Circus Train Wrecked at Malone.

MALONE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Forepaugh & Sells Brothers' circus was wrecked near Ellenburg just after leaving Mooer's Junction to-day. Several cars of wagons and other paraphernalia were badly damaged. Two cars loaded with elephants were overturned. The animals rolled out and were herded in a near by pasture.

FAURE RETURNS TO FRANCE

Parisians Greet Him with "Vive La France!" "Vive L'Alliance!" "Vive La Russie!"

EXPLOSION AT THE MADELEINE

Another Bomb Bursts Ten Minutes After the President Passes—Address Made by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—President Faure arrived at the Northern Railway Station from Dunkirk at 6 o'clock this evening. He was received there by the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Brisson; the President of the Senate, M. Loubet; the General in command of the Paris garrison and his staff, and the Municipal Councilors. After listening to short speeches of welcome, the President entered a landau and proceeded to the Elysée Palace by way of the Rue Lafayette, the Opéra, the Madeleine, and the Place de la Concorde.

Enormous crowds of people lined the route, and the President was warmly acclaimed. All the balconies were filled with spectators, and the waving of handkerchiefs and flags was to be seen on all sides.

Ten minutes after the President had passed the Madeleine a bomb was exploded inside the railings around that church. Two arrests followed immediately, and the railed inclosure was closed by the police, who began an active investigation into the outrage.

Nobody was injured by the explosion, but the affair, following so closely upon others of a similar nature, caused the greatest excitement.

All the persons inside of the railings of the Madeleine were minutely examined by the police before they were allowed to leave.

At the Prefecture of Police the bomb explosion is not attributed to Anachists, but it is rather believed to be the work of the lunatic who was responsible for previous similar affairs. It is believed that the men arrested for complicity in the explosion today are innocentfi and they have been set at liberty.

The fragments of the bomb found by the police resembled those found in the Bois de Boulogne on June 13 last and on the Place de la Concorde on June 16 last. It consisted of an iron tube filled with an explosive and loaded with nails.

The Place de l'Opéra, which was richly decorated, was especially thronged with people. On it a large platform was erected, and upon this platform were assembled the members of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Paris, which had arranged the decorations, and which had been commissioned to welcome the President back from Russia. The President, who was accompanied by the Premier, M. Meline, and Gens. Hagron and Fredricks, left his carriage on reaching this platform and ascended the steps leading to it. There the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry read the following address to the President:

"All Frenchmen feel the same patriotic joy at the homage rendered you in Russia and at the solemn consecration of the alliance made for the maintenance of peace. The Chamber of Commerce and Industry is deeply grateful for this, and we rejoice especially because all our fellow-citizens will partake in the prosperity which we are entitled to anticipate from it. Peace is our dearest wish, and in accomplishing this beneficent work you will receive your just reward."

The President then re-entered his carriage and drove toward the Elysée Palace.

The route was lined with soldiers, and the President was escorted by detachments of Cuirassiers and mounted Republican Guards.

The shouts chiefly heard as the President was driven to the Elysée were "Vive l'Alliance!" "Vive la France!" and "Vive la Russie!"

The streets to-night were brilliantly illuminated, dense masses of people thronging the principal boulevards. Numerous bands continued playing for hours in front of the cafés. Dancing was next to impossible, owing to the pressure from the crowds.

President Faure gave a banquet to all of the Ministers at the Elysée. Telegrams were received from the principal towns announcing that fêtes were in full swing in various portions of the Republic. Cries of "Vive la France!" "Vive la Russie!" and "Vive l'Alliance!" were heard everywhere.

Three performances were given during the afternoon at the Théatre Française and in the evening at the Opera. The people waited the whole day to obtain admission. The only discordant note at night was the holding of two Socialist meetings to protest of the Rhine and Moselle at Coblenz.

CRIED "DOWN WITH THE KAISER."

French Police Stop a Procession on Its Way to the Elysee.

PARIS, Aug. 31—Midnight.—At 11 o'clock at night a band of 150 persons, with flags flying, left the opera and proceeded in the direction of the Elysée, shouting "Down with Emperor William."

The police stopped the procession on Rue Aguesseau. The band dispersed after a scuffle. Two of the leaders were placed under arrest.

FRENCH PRESIDENT AT DUNKIRK.

Premier Meline and Other Ministers Congratulate M. Faure.

DUNKIRK, Aug. 31.—President Faure and M. Hanotaux, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, landed here at 9:45 A. M. from the French cruiser Pothuau on their return from Russia. They were met by the Premier, M. Meline; the Minister for War, Gen. Billot, and the Minister of Marine, Admiral Besnard.

M. Meline, in tendering the President the congratulations of the Cabinet, was warmly applauded, and the immense crowd present enthusiastically cheered the Chief Magistrate of France.

Later the President attended the municipal banquet given in his honor, and, replying to a toast, he said:

"By loyalty, wisdom, and political instinct our democracy has restored France to her rightful place among nations, has reaped the affections of another people, and has founded, on the mutual aim of peace, the intimate union of the two great nations which constitutes one of the greatest events of the end of the present century.

"I drink to the prosperity of Dunkirk and to the greatness of the Fatherland."

The President's remarks were greeted with frantic applause, and the military bands in attendance played the "Marseillaise" and the Russian Hymn.

The President and his party started for Paris at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Rumors of Arrests at Peterhof.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to The Times says that a sinister rumor is in existence to the effect that important arrests were made at Peterhof on the night when illuminations were planned, this fact accounting for the omission of the imperial party to drive out and witness the display.

TELFORD BACK IN KINGSTON.

The Scotch Coachman, Who Disappeared in London, Returns.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Thomas Telford, the Scotch coachman of this city, has returned home. He claimed to be the legatee in the will of a wealthy aunt who died some months since in Scotland. He went abroad in June with a brother-in-law for the purpose of settling the estate, and disappeared from a London railway station.

TRAMPS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Many Captured in Linderwood Break Jail—Rescuing Party Exchanges Shots with the Guards.

LINDERWOOD, N. D., Aug. 31.—The tramps which have infested this country by the hundreds since harvest began are beginning to make serious trouble. Sunday they entered and robbed a number of stores. A posse started after the robbers and succeeded in getting some of them. On Monday another series of burglaries were perpetrated and again a number of vagrants were arrested and put in jail. A kit of burglar tools was smuggled into them, however, and it was not long before they had cut a hole in the east wall and made their escape. A posse was hurriedly gotten together and armed and some of the escaping "hoboes" were recaptured.

A guard was then placed around the jail. They had orders not to allow any one to approach, and to shoot any person who persisted in doing so. About 9 o'clock at night those on guard saw a movement in the tall weeds a short distance away, and word was given to the guards to fire into them. They were answered by a volley of revolver shots. The guards fired again and bullets fell thick and fast for a time. One tramp who was wounded was captured, but the others escaped.

One of the guards received a slight wound, and it is believed, because of pools of blood that were found after the fight, that some of the tramps were badly hurt.

FROST IN THE NORTHWEST.

Late Crops Damaged in Michigan, Minnesota, and Other States.

DETROIT, Aug. 31.—A heavy frost is reported to have visited the northern part of the State last night. At East Tawas a great deal of damage was done to vegetation. The frost through that section of the country was general.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 31.—Reports of frost come from a few points in Southern Minnesota and North Dakota last night. Garden truck was killed or badly damaged, but none of the reports speak of very serious injury to corn, except one from South Minnesota, which represents the damage as being heavy to corn and late flax. Wheat is unaffected, being mostly harvested.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 31.—A light frost, the first of the season, visited this section last night, but did no damage.

PREMIER LAURIER IN DANGER.

Narrow Escape from Collision on the St. Lawrence River.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—There was an incident last night on the river opposite Longue-Pointe which might have deprived the Dominion of Canada of her Premier in the zenith of his career. Pilot Beaudette had been chosen to bring in the steamer Druid with its distinguished passengers.

"Suddenly I heard the whistle of the steamer Montreal," he said, "which was going down to Quebec. It notified me to take the left, but I found that I was already on the left, and if I kept on that course the boats would collide. I whistled back: 'I am taking the right side of your course.' This was done, but the boats passed so close that my heart was in my mouth until we were clear.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier congratulated me on the narrow escape. Considering the crowded condition of the river I think the luck was miraculous. Had there been a collision there surely would have been terrible loss of life."

ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF.

Mr. Martens Declines to Let His Daughter Marry Mr. Burgess.

MILLBURN, L. I., Aug. 31.—Miss Agnes Martens, daughter of Herman J. Martens, senior member of the firm of Martens, Hoag & Co. of Taylor Street, Brooklyn, and Mortimer Burgess of 57 Irving Place, Brooklyn, were to have been married here last Wednesday, but the wedding did not take place. The Martens have a country home here, and their Brooklyn residence was 133 Keap Street. A house near the Martens residence here had been hired for the couple, the bride had her wedding outfit prepared, the best man and maid of honor had been selected, and the invitations were printed, when everything was called off by the father of Miss Martens.

Mr. Martens to-day admitted that he was the cause of the wedding not taking place. Burgess did not call on his fiancée one Sunday before the wedding, neither did he do so for several days after, and Mrs. Martens went to Brooklyn to make an investigation.

TWENTY-ONE SICK HORSES.

Captured in a Raid on an East Meadow Establishment.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Aug. 31.—Jacob Selinger, the alleged proprietor of a horse-slaughtering establishment at East Meadow, will have an examination on Thursday before Justice Seaman. The place was raided yesterday by the authorities. Justice Taylor, a member of the Hempstead Town Board, says that seven crippled horses were driven to the place on Saturday, four of which were in such a diseased condition that they could hardly move.

Health Officer Lusk went to the alleged horse factory on Sunday and found twenty-one horses. Some were dead, others were dying, while the rest were waiting to be slaughtered.

Canadian Exposition Opened.

TORONTO, Aug. 31.—The opening ceremonies of the Victorian Era exhibition took place this afternoon, when Lady Kirkpatrick touched the electric button which set all the machinery of Canada's greatest fair in motion. Many Americans are expected to arrive here in a few days.

Cottage Robbed at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Thieves last night visited the Union Avenue Summer cottage of Mrs. Matthew Bird of 161 West Twenty-first Street, New York City, and stole several hundred dollars' worth of vases.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

A trough of low pressure extends from Kansas to Alberta. Showers have occurred in this trough and in the upper lake region. The pressure is high in the Middle and South Atlantic States and off the North Pacific coast

The temperature has risen in the lower Missouri and Middle Mississippi Valleys; it has fallen in the Middle and Northern plateau regions, and has remained stationary elsewhere.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	69	64	65
6 A. M.	59	63	65
9 A. M.	64	64	67
12 M.	71	70	72
4 P. M.	63	74	75
6 P. M.	65	74	74
9 P. M.	62	71	72
12 P. M.	61	65	69

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	69⅞
Weather Bureau	69
Corresponding date, 1896	66
Corresponding date for last 20 years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 degrees at 5:30 P. M.; the minimum was 63 degrees at 3:40 A M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 49 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TILLMAN DEMANDS SILVER

South Carolina Senator Sustains the Chicago Platform at a Mass Meeting in Brooklyn.

WHY BOSSES RULE NEW YORK

The People, He Says, Are Fools and Let Monopolists Name the Ticket They Are to Vote—Independent Action the Remedy.

The duty of Democrats in the Greater New York, as defined by Senator Benjamin R. Tillman in an address at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, last night, is to demand of Tammany the reaffirmation of the Chicago platform in its entirety. Should Tammany refuse to comply with this demand, he declared it to be the duty of all true Democrats to nominate a ticket that will stand unequivocally on that platform. At the conclusion of his speech Senator Tillman called for an expression from all present who would make this demand, or work for a Chicago platform ticket if Tammany refused to name one, and he was answered by the uplifted hands of almost every one of the 2,000 and more men who had listened to him.

Senator Tillman devoted a great part

tery in the councils of the Nation. Nicholas Biddle, its President, called on Gen. Jackson and said: 'I want my bank rechartered by Congress; what are you going to do?'

"A Democrat as Was a Democrat."

"Jackson said: 'If you get that bank rechartered after having told me, as you did, that you control the election of Congressmen and Senators, it is too much power for one man to possess, and I will veto it.' He said: 'If you try that, I will beat you for President, and the battle between plutocracy and Democracy began again.

"And then we heard what we heard last year so continually rehearsed throughout the country that this and that prominent Democrat left the party because of Jackson and joined the other crowd. But what did the votes show? When the time came to count the votes Jackson received more votes than all his competitors together. He had taken the assets out of the bank; he cut off the head of one of his Secretaries of the Treasury because he refused to do it, and appointed another in his place; and there you had a Democrat 'as was a Democrat' [applause.] a man who was beyond reach of the blandishments of money, and when they undertook to threaten him he said: 'I dare you to carry out your threats, and I will hang some of you higher than Haman.'

"But long possession of power will corrupt any political party. The people go to sleep. They won't watch. They won't take care whom they nominate. A political machine gets in control. The people pay taxes and vote as they are told to, like dumb, driven cattle, and consequently the Democratic Party, while in power most of the time, had gradually become corrupt and debauched. And in 1856 another war cloud arose as between moral forces in this country, and another crisis came on. The Republican Party was born, with the doctrine that all men, including even the colored man, were free and equal.

Millionaires and Paupers.

"It was defeated in 1856—mark you, that word six runs in all along with defeat; it is the even numbers with two noughts that carry victory. [Applause.]

"In 1860 the Democratic Party split in half on the question of slavery and squatter sovereignty. The Republicans swept the country and took possession of the Government. Coming from a State which they claim I have had that I to stand here to say that the Republican Party has accomplished a great deal of good for this country, but it has done this in its thirty years of Government—from 1860 to 1890—with the help of an occasional Democratic President who succeeded in emancipating the black slave of the South and it has multiplied white slaves up North. [Cheers.]

"One of the results of the war was the rapid concentration of wealth in the hands of the few. A millionaire in the sixties was a rarity, even in New York city. [Laughter.]

"The other day, going up the Hudson on my way to Troy, I passed the castles and palatial residences of possibly a thousand millionaires. There are to-day, as far as I can gather from statistics, not less than 4,000 men in this country who own more than a million dollars, and some of them own two hundred millions apiece. It has all come in thirty years under Republican misrule. It is through legislation against the people in favor of the few. Millionaires by the thousand, paupers by the million! [Applause.] And this in 100 years of the life of this Republic!

"Rome lasted six or eight hundred years; Athens three or four hundred. Go back in history, coming down from Babylon and Tyre and Sidon and all through that Eastern section; where you read of empires there are nothing wildernesses. Why? Because of the ignorance and cupidity of the few. A few men gambled up the world and controlled the masses, and by and by the nations became corrupt, and some one came along and conquered them and made slaves of them. Is that to be the destiny of this country? [Cries of "No!"] Well, then, you'll have to get a move on. [Laughter and applause.]

Rule of Political Bosses.

"It is just as plain as I can see these electric lights that unless the people of this country take their affairs in their own hands and have honesty in Congress and in State Legislatures and in municipal affairs, that the millionaires will send this country where the other nations have gone, and you will have a man on horseback who will keep you down at the point of the bayonet.

"We already have government by injunction, substituting for legal government the will of an irresponsible judge, who has been appointed by corporations to protect corporations by unlawful acts. [Long cheers and hisses.] The militia stand ready, and if they are not strong enough the United States Army stands ready to march into the coal regions to-morrow and take the strikers by the throat and shoot them like dogs if they disobey these tyrannical and unconstitutional orders. If you are not ready for a king, if you want to continue this republic, then you have got to wake up.

"Why is it that New York can't get along without bosses? New York can't get along without a boss because her citizens have neglected their duty, and you are such infernal fools that you don't know any better. You have had bosses here for the last 15 years; you have simply swapped one for another. You have swapped your Democratic boss for Thomas C. Platt. Your bosses nominate the ticket, and you, like blind asses, vote for it. [Applause.] If you give your ballots to any rogue or thief or dishonest officer, you simply convict yourselves of wanting bad government. You have had just the kind of government you give yourselves and you don't deserve any better.

Democrats Who Revolted.

"And as for those so-called Democrats who turned their backs on the party of Jefferson, the doctrine of the love of our fellows, the doctrine of equality and human rights, and walked off after McKinley, some of them voting for him and some for Palmer and Buckner, who come forward now and still cling to that grand name Democrat—why, what more insolent exhibition of arrogance could be offered? The devil himself, when he rebelled against God, couldn't exhibit more impudence. [Applause.] If they are manly and brave, why don't they say 'We are Republicans at heart; we believe in the rule of wealth and the educated classes; we can't trust the masses; we have joined the Republican Party because it now announces our doctrine?'

"Up to 1896, while we had two parties, one calling itself Democratic and the other Republican, it didn't matter which was elected, the money power governed both, owned both, controlled both, and held the mastery over your destinies. The people kicked out the Republicans in 1884 and put in Cleveland. After four years they got sick and tired of him and his policy, and they kicked him out and put in Harrison. Then they got tired of Harrison and put Cleveland back. And then, after four years more of Cleveland, the Democratic Party lay down and covered itself with its shroud.

"But those of us who believed in the equality of man and in Government of, by, and for the people bestirred ourselves, and when the Chicago Convention met the representatives of the people were there. Who did you send there? [Laughter.] Your primaries sent delegates to your County Convention, your County Convention sent delegates to your State Convention—everything regular.

"Your delegation, after it had been appointed, was not exactly willing to go to Chicago and face the Anarchists who were to meet them there until they had some backing from a few millionaires. So they insisted on William C. Whitney going along, [hisses,] and being one of the delegates. They sent for Perry Belmont, and had him come across the ocean, [hisses,] and go along with them. And the seventy-two delegates from New York, with these millionaires, all started west in a palace car, going to Chicago to keep the Democratic Party from disgracing itself, to preserve the honor of the Nation, and to—well, I don't know who they expected to nominate. [Laughter.]

The Regenerated Democracy.

"And now the party that was regenerated at Chicago, that has arisen from the grave in which Cleveland and his bond issues had placed it, is asked to give up that platform and get on the knees of penitence before Hill and Whitney and Flower, and beg them to come back and lead us! [Applause and shouts of "Never!"] I don't know what you are going to do here, and I don't care. I admire the 55,000 of you in New York State who, after you had been deserted by your leaders and stabbed in the back by them and betrayed by them, by the nomination of goldbug candidates for State offices, voted for Bryan anyway.

"And I am here to encourage you to stand for that platform, and to say to those traitors, 'Get you gone; we want no more of your leadership.' [Great cheering.] We may as well call things by their names. I am using the end of the pitchfork that the fellow killed the dog with, because you need to be stirred up.

"They say that Greater New York is interested in her local affairs and wants a Mayor who will give her clean government. That's true. God knows you have had enough stealing around here. But you cannot afford, you of Greater New York, with your aggregation of more than 3,000,000 of people—you cannot afford to ignore the platform of true Democracy if you expect to be considered Democrats. [Applause.] Why, look at the moral effect. The first thing you would have to do would be to give up all that you won last year. Then you retrace your steps and go back to get some money from the boodlers who have stolen your franchises, your railroads, and everything else—sell your birthright for messes of pottage. Bah! you call yourselves Democrats! [Applause.]

"Better put that banner out with the Chicago platform on it without any leaders at all, and go down in defeat, than to surrender your principles and the love of humanity which is inscribed on its folds. There are plenty of sick Republicans who haven't got any loads of prosperity yet. [Laughter.] who are ready to fall in with you. I meet them wherever I go. There's many a sick Democrat who abandoned the Chicago platform, who says, 'I was a fool, and I'm ready to return.' But they say, 'We haven't got any money.' And if you continue to have money run your elections they will steal the money from you afterward—$10 for every 5 cents they give you.

Salt and Pepper on Sores.

"Look at the situation: I will give you a little advice and then I'll come back and rub your sores with some red pepper and salt. [Laughter.] Everything you use, everything you wear, the sugar, the piano, the kerosene, is controlled by a monopoly or trust, created by act of Congress or by act of the Legislature or by act of your Aldermen. The railroads, street-car lines, and elevated roads in New York and Brooklyn, if owned by the people and honestly administered, would either reduce your fares one-half, or would pay enough in the coffers of the State to relieve you of all taxes.

"Of course, the corporations don't want any National Democracy in New York now. They want to get this great municipality with its power and its wealth so that they will have it as a vantage ground from which to act when the people rise two years hence, or in 1900. No, National politics are a little too salty now. They want some sugar in theirs. [Laughter and applause.]

"Havemeyer, after testifying before a Senate committee that he had an absolute monopoly of sugar in this country and could put the price up or down at will, controlling the sale of it absolutely, and had wrung from the people upward of $25,000,000 in three years on a capital of less than $50,000,000, went there this Spring and dictated to the Finance Committee a tariff schedule on sugar which gives him twelve or fifteen millions a year as long as that tariff is in existence. And you voted for the Senators and Congressmen who passed it; or if you didn't, New York did.

"I stood there in the Senate and saw that tariff have birth. There never has been so iniquitous a law on the statute books of this country, nor one so completely dictated by trusts and monopolies and corporations.

At this point Mr. Tillman was interrupted by a procession headed by a noisy drum corps and a waving of national colors. When quiet was restored Tillman said: "Gentlemen, we salute the flag of our country. [Cheers.] Long may it wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

Little Hope of Success.

Continuing his speech, he said:

"I haven't much hope that enough of you will wake to the situation within the next three years to redeem New York for Democracy. You can. But I don't believe there is enough patriotism and virtue left in you to do it. There's only one Democratic Party in the United States now. You can't have two goldbug Republican parties in New York State, or even in New York City. My fellow-citizens, you can't reorganize the goldbug Democracy of New York. You had better go in with the Republicans altogether than try to do it. [Cheers.]

"We have been hearing a good deal about dollar wheat. Who gave us the dollar wheat? Did McKinley do it? The failure of the crops in Europe gives us dollar wheat. They say dollar wheat will give you prosperity because the farmer will have more money, and that will start prosperity. The farmers of this country are on the road to the poorhouse under the gold standard, and they are bound to get there, tariff or no tariff. This dollar wheat will go just as soon as another crop is raised in Russia, India, or Argentina, and the supply comes up to the demand. The way to help the farmer is to increase the money of the world by remonetizing silver." [Applause.]

Someone asked about the Raines law.

"As Governor of South Carolina for years," retorted Mr. Tillman, "I am a good judge of liquor; [laughter] and I fancy that my friend did not pass some of the Raines law hotels he saw on his way to this meeting." [Laughter.]

Another questioner asked if the gold from Klondike would not bring prosperity.

"Many a poor fellow will leave his bones in the snow and ice up there before prosperity comes from the Klondike," replied Mr. Tillman. "If you think prosperity is coming from there you'd better be aheadin' in that direction, for you ain't fittin' to get along here." [Roars of laughter.]

The Senator ended with a parody on "Maryland, My Maryland." He said it should be read this way:

Oh, hear the distant thunder hum,
Democrats, O Democrats!
The rattle of the battle drum,
Democrats, O Democrats!

New York isn't dead, or deaf or dumb,
She'll move when 1900 come,
And she'll spurn the goldbug scum,
Democrats, O Democrats!

Resolutions Adopted.

The following resolution was offered by ex-Senator Francis M. Bixby, and was adopted:

"Resolved, That we believe the first duty of a Democrat is to be a Democrat, to uphold the platform of his party as determined by its National Convention, to maintain its principles in every action in which Democracy and the rights of the people are concerned; and we therefore at this time reaffirm our allegiance to the platform of the Democratic Party adopted at its convention held in Chicago July, 1896, and believe that the true test of Democracy is involved in the unqualified support of it.

"We believe in the municipal ownership of corporation franchises, and that the ownership, control, and operation of street railroads, gas and electric light plants should be vested in municipalities, the rights of the people upheld and their interests protected.

"We believe that labor is entitled to equal rights with capital, and that legislation which protects trusts, monopolies, and corporations, and does not protect labor, is unjust and repugnant to public interest; and we further declare our belief that all Governmental employment, National, State, or local, should be bestowed on actual citizens of the United States.

"We believe it to be the duty of the State Committee representing the Democratic State Convention to reaffirm the platform of the Democratic Party, and, in making a nomination for Judge of the Court of Appeals, to select a candidate who shall be well known as a true and loyal Democrat."

Senator Tillman will leave the city to-day for a speaking tour in Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

The Executive Committee Holds a Meeting in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The Executive Committee of the National Republican League met at the Auditorium to-day. The Western and Middle States were well represented at the meeting. The following members of the Executive Committee were present:

C. M. Wilcox, Minnesota; L. W. Billingsley, Nebraska; Senator J. M. Thurston, Nebraska; F. L. Edinborough, Michigan; D. H. Stine, Kentucky; F. R. Conway, Iowa; George A. Kurtz, Indiana; Melville Hayes, Ohio; J. C. Napier, Tennessee; A. M. Milan, Indian Territory, and President L. J. Crawford, Kentucky.

A plan of action was drawn up and agreed to relative to the State elections in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Iowa, Ohio, and Massachusetts this Fall

Senator Thurston announced that the representatives of the league in Nebraska would have everything in order for the next convention, to be held at Omaha in June. At that time the Trans-Mississippi Exposition will open in Omaha, and President McKinley will be there to set the machinery in motion.

Chairman L. J. Crawford was instructed to make the date that on which President McKinley will visit the exposition, so that he may attend the gathering of young Republicans.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

6:15 A. M.—620 Grand Street; Lynch & Gall; damage, $50.

9:30 A. M.—406 East Sixty-fourth Street; John Hurst; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—585 Second Avenue; E. McCabe; damage trifling.

1:30 P. M.—61 Cannon Street; L. Frank; damage, $100.

2:45 P. M.—Albany Avenue, near McComb Street; J. Bodwin; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—325 East Eleventh Street; H. W. Ehrich; damage, $50.

6:40 P. M.—257 Hudson Street; E. Morris; no damage.

7:50 P. M.—1,598 Avenue A; J. Steiner; damage, $100.

9:00 P. M.—43 Delancey Street; D. B. Phillips and others; damage, $1,500.

9:10 P. M.—425 West Forty-fifth Street; F. Buschorn; $10.

11:10 P. M.—127 Third Avenue; occupants unknown; $5.

11:15 P. M.—988 First Avenue; Max Rausner; $5.

It Gave Her Strength

Nothing Like Hood's Sarsaparilla for Toning Up the System.

"I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla when I had the jaundice and it helped me wonderfully. It gave me strength and completely relieved my trouble. I believe there is nothing like Hood's Sarsaparilla for toning up the system." Rosa F. Crusot, Threemile Bay, New York.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

SHEEHAN AT TAMMANY HALL.

Democratic Leaders Apparently Determined to Ignore National Issues in the Coming Campaign.

John C. Sheehan, Chief of Tammany, arrived home from his Saratoga trip yesterday and spent part of the day at Tammany Hall. He said his recent trip had nothing to do with politics, and he refused to talk for publication about the political events that have happened during the last few days. When asked what he thought of the efforts of Chairman Quigg to get all the opponents of Tammany Hall together, his only comment was:

"The Republicans have troubles of their own, but I have no comments to make about them."

Mr. Sheehan absolutely refused to discuss candidates. He said it was too early for that. While at Tammany Hall yesterday he was visited by one delegation, which urged that Civil Justice Wauhope Lynn be nominated for District Attorney, and by another delegation, which urged that ex-Assistant District Attorney John F. McIntyre be named for the same place. Both delegations were pleasantly received, but the settlement of the District Attorneyship question is as far away as ever. Mr. Sheehan did not commit himself in any way.

Later in the day Mr. Sheehan went to his office, Broadway and Warren Street, and had a long talk with Chairman James J. Martin of the Executive Committee. This talk was presumably about the date upon which the Democratic county committee of the County of New York should be called together. While no definite information could be obtained upon this point, it is the general opinion among the Democratic politicians that the Conference Committee will be called together on or about Sept. 7. Its business will be to select a time and place for the holding of the Democratic City Convention. This will be called perhaps for Sept. 30 or Oct. 1 or 2. Nothing is yet determined upon this point. Sept. 30 looks to be likeliest date to some of the politicians. The city convention will be held either in Madison Square Garden or in some other large hall in this city. It will probably be a night convention. It will consist of about 600 delegates and 600 alternate delegates.

The present plan is that the Democratic leaders seem to be to avoid National issues in their platform, and to nominate a man for Mayor who voted for the regular Democratic National ticket last year. There are two or three men under consideration for the Democratic Mayoralty nomination. Register Sohmer is one of them, and Supreme Court Justice A. R. Lawrence is thought to be another. Some politicians still believe that the nomination may fall to Presiding Justice Van Brunt of the Supreme Court.

Democratic Alliance Meeting.

The Democratic Alliance of the Greater New York met at the temporary headquarters, 61 East Fourth Street, and reaffirmed its adherence to the Chicago platform and the municipal ownership and operation of municipal franchises. The Alliance, according to Secretary Stover, now includes the Democratic League of Kings County, the People's League, the German-American Double Standard Club, the Jefferson Free Silver League, the Progressive Democratic League, the Democratic League of the Sixteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts of Kings County, and the Progressive Democratic Clubs of the Twenty-first and Thirty-fifth Assembly Districts of New York.

DEMOCRATIC UNION MEETS.

District Chairmen Report an Enrollment of 33,000—Three Speeches.

The Democratic Union's Executive Committee met last night at the Democratic Club house at 617 Fifth Avenue. John J. Pulleyn presided. The Democratic Union was formed in opposition to the Citizens' Union and has been securing an enrollment throughout the Greater New York during the Summer. Last night the District Chairmen reported that this enrollment now exceeded 33,000. Twenty members were added to the Executive Committee last night.

Walter Stanton, Chairman of the union's Finance Committee, made a speech on the necessity of all Democrats voting for a Democratic Mayor this year. He declared the Citizens' Union was but a cloak under which the Republicans expected to secure control of Greater New York. He said the Democrats had plenty of men in the party as able and as good as Mr. Low for Mayor.

Charles A. Jackson spoke in the same vein. Justice Edward F. O'Dwyer said the man for Mayor should be a Democrat who would have the confidence of the people of the city. He said that the union had no candidates. Another meeting of the Executive Committee will be held next week.

PROGRESSIVE REPUBLICANS.

An Unsuccessful Mass Meeting in the Fourth Assembly District.

Six weeks ago Jacob Eilperin and his compaions in the neighborhood of Rutgers Square, at the junction of Grand Street and East Broadway, determined to make public their unswerving loyalty to Senator Platt and the Republican organization, and although none of them was old enough to vote they organized the Progressive Republican Club, with headquarters at 162 East Broadway, and announced a mass meeting for last night.

They invited as speakers P. H. Dunn, Mayor Strong, Lemuel E. Quigg, Edward Lauterbach, State Senators Lexow and Ford, Aldermen Hall and Ware, and Ben L. Fairchild, and President Eilperin in his printed notices announced that those gentlemen would certainly address the meeting. Application was made to the Madison Street Police Station for ten policemen. Three were detailed to keep the expected crowd in order, and at 9 o'clock they were the only voters in the room.

Down on the sidewalk State Senator Ford, Assistant District Attorney Hardwicke, and J. L. Weinberg and Alderman Hall leaned against the door and waited for the crowd. Fourteen small boys accepted the invitation of President Eilperin to go in and sit down, but adult passers-by were wary. Senator Ford suddenly remembered an important engagement on Staten Island and hurried away with Mr. Weinberg, who said he had a brief to get up.

Alderman Hall recollected that the doctor told him not to stand too long in the night air and went home. Mr. Hardwicke went upstairs and the meeting was called to order. The President made a speech, and introduced Mr. Hardwicke, who told the audience he hoped they were good boys and would grow up to be good men. He said if they behaved themselves they might some day go to Congress or get on the Board of Aldermen, or the police force. He added that he was sorry they were not old enough to vote for W. L. Strong for Mayor of the Greater New York, and then he went home. The policemen returned to their station house and the janitor turned the Progressive Republicans into the street and shut up the clubhouse.

The Strike at Hazleton.

HAZLETON, Penn., Aug. 31.—The Audenried miners struck to-day. They returned to work a week ago pending an investigation of their differences with the operators. The response of the operators was not satisfactory, and the miners concluded to go out again. There are now 4,000 men on strike in this region.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Fire destroyed the laundry of the Binghamton State Hospital last night. Loss, $25,000. There was no panic among the inmates.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

HARRITY SUFFERS DEFEAT

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention Elects Guffey National Committeeman.

FIERCE RIOT ON THE STAGE

A Secretary Seizes the Gavel—Walter E. Ritter Nominated for Auditor General and M. E. Brown for State Treasurer.

READING, Penn., Aug. 31.—The Democratic State Convention met in this city to-day and nominated Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming County for Auditor General and M. F Brown of Blairsville for State Treasurer. The matter of the selection of candidates was entirely overshadowed by the fight to force the retirement of William F. Harrity from the National Committee. The opponents of Mr. Harrity succeeded in pushing through by a vote of 290 to 134 a resolution indorsing James M. Guffey for his position. Mr. Harrity's friends contend that the State Convention has no power to declare his seat in the National Committee vacant, and that he will not surrender without a fight.

After the calling of the roll John T. Lenahan of Wilkesbarre claimed several of the delegates from Luzerne were not regularly elected and were not entitled to seats. Chairman Ermentrout refused to recognize Lenahan and declared the convention adjourned for an hour. John T. Murphy of Philadelphia, a Secretary, grabbed the gavel from Daniel L. Ermentrout, the temporary Chairman, and attempted to preside. Ermentrout tried to recover the gavel and a free fight ensued on the stage. The police were called to quell the riot. Murphy was finally ejected from the stage and the belligerents were ordered to take their seats. Nobody was injured in the scrimmage, but much bad blood was engendered. The convention took a recess at 2 o'clock for an hour.

When the convention reassembled at 3:25 o'clock the force of policemen in the hall had been reinforced, and there were other evidences of preparations to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scene that brought the morning session to a close.

Chairman Irwin Speaks.

Chairman Ermentrout announced that the offending Secretary, John T. Murphy, of Philadelphia, would be excluded from the stage. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of R. W. Irwin of Washington for Permanent Chairman, and recommended the continuation of the other temporary officers, with the exception that C. W. Zulick of Northampton replace John T. Murphy as one of the Secretaries.

Mr. Irwin, in his speech, said in part:

"While we meet as Democrats of Pennsylvania, let us not forget that in a larger sense we are members of the great National Democratic Party, which in 1896, under the magnificent leadership of W. J. Bryan, 6,500,000 strong, began the battle in defense of the plain people, and which stands ready to resume the fight in 1900.

"They tell me, however, that prosperity has come; that dollar wheat means the death of the silver question. They forget that we had dollar wheat in 1893 and the Homestead strike in 1892. They have given us a Tariff bill which was justly characterized by a distinguished Senator as the most infamous tariff law ever placed upon the statute book in any country. It has been followed by strikes and lock-outs, the reduction of wages, and an increase in the cost of all the necessaries of life.

"They tell us prosperity has come; and yet in the bituminous coal fields of this country 200,000 men are idle because of their refusal to accept starvation wages. Let us take courage from the past and gird on our armor for the coming conflict; and, so sure as the victory of '92 followed the defeat of '88, so sure will the defeat of '96 be followed by a glorious victory in 1900."

At the conclusion of Mr. Irwin's address James Kerr of Clearfield, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the platform adopted by that committee, as follows:

Chicago Platform Reaffirmed.

"We, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, heartily reaffirm and reiterate the principles of the Democratic Party as expressed in the platform adopted by the National Convention at Chicago, in 1896, and approved by 6,500,000 free and independent voters. We are firmly and unalterably opposed to the single gold standard, which has been the direct cause of the financial distress that has followed upon our people since its adoption, and we are in favor of a complete and immediate return to our original specie basis as it existed prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

"We congratulate William J. Bryan, the glorious champion of a righteous cause, for his masterly leadership in support of these principles.

"We denounce the Dingley tariff law as a measure designed and passed in answer to the demands of trusts and monopolies, every provision of which is in restraint of trade, and enormously to the burdens of labor by increasing the costs of the necessaries of life, without enhancing in the least respect the wages of labor.

"We abhor the character of the warfare waged by the Government of Spain against the inhabitants of the hapless Island of Cuba, in which the humane methods of civilized warfare have given place to savage atrocities committed upon unarmed civilians and defenseless women and children. The ruthless nature of the conflict waged, as well as the danger to our own peace, inevitably resulting from the further continuance of such a system of anarchy so near our border, renders immediate armed intervention by our Government imperative.

Investigation of Republicans.

"We ask the honest people of this Commonwealth to examine the legislative and other records of Republican action in Pennsylvania since the assumption of unlimited power conferred at the last election, the gross extravagance, the flagrant corruption, the total neglect of every public interest, the abject servility to monopolies, and every form and species of jobbery, the utter disregard of constitutional mandates, the reckless tampering with finance and taxation, the exhaustion of the Treasury by profligate expenditures, the consequent suffering of public schools, charities, and other objects of wise public care, together with the scandalous fury of the factions enraged over the spoils of the prostrate Commonwealth and of its several ring-ruled cities.

"We especially call attention to the management of the State Treasury Department and demand an investigation of the books and accounts of the State Treasurer, a full statement of the receipts and expenditures, a complete explanation of the deposits of the State funds, securities held, bondsmen thereon as required by statute, and an itemized report of securities held by such favored banks for said funds and the amount of contributions made in consideration of such deposits to the campaign fund of the party in power.

"We sympathize with the miners of the Commonwealth in their unequal struggle to obtain a fair compensation for their daily toil, and declare that the ancient and Anglo-Saxon right of trial by jury ought to be preserved, and we deplore the tendency of certain Federal and State courts to detract from this right by an unwarranted extension and abuse of the remedy of injunction in differences between capital and labor.

"We hereby ratify the selection by the Democratic State Central Committee of James M. Guffey of Pittsburg, who so loyally supported the Hon. William J. Bryan for the Presidency, to fill the position of National Committeeman from Pennsylvania on the National Democratic Committee.

"We desire here to record our appreciation of the efficient performance of his duties by our State Chairman, John M. Garman, his fidelity to his party and its principles."

Harrity Defeated on a Ballot.

Charles P. Donnelly of Philadelphia presented a minority report striking out the plank of the platform commending the recommendation of James M. Guffey as National Committeeman, in place of William F. Harrity.

L. M. McQuestion of Butler County said the true Democracy of the State should not retain in a position of honor a man who had not been true to Democratic principles or in accord with the candidates and platform.

The result of the vote sustained the majority report by 290 to 134. Absent or not voting, 11. The Philadelphia delegation stood 41 to 23 in favor of Mr. Harrity.

Nomination of candidates was the next order of business. Charles B. McConkey of Harrisburg named ex-Mayor William K. Verbeke of Dauphin County for Auditor General, W. H. Holloway of Williamsport named Assemblyman Walter E. Ritter of Lycoming.

The vote resulted: Ritter, 284; Verbeke, 43, and the former was declared the nominee.

For the office of State Treasurer James P. Light of Lebanon named Mayor Jacob Weidel of Reading, and C. F. Murray of Indiana named M. E. Brown of Blairsville, Indiana County. Mr. Brown was the fortunate candidate by a vote of 228 to 127. The convention at 5:55 P. M. adjourned sine die.

HARRITY ON HIS DEFEAT.

Finds It Easy to be Philosophical and Is Not Greatly Disappointed.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 31.—William F. Harrity, who is here with his family, showed no dismay over his defeat. He said: "I am not greatly disappointed at the outcome. When I recall that during the campaign of last year the names of such Democrats as William C. Whitney and David B. Hill were hissed in meetings held in Tammany Hall because of their refusal to acquiesce in all of the declarations of the Chicago Convention, I find it quite easy to be philosophical over the situation.

"The action of the committee and of the convention is to be regarded as a disapproval of my refusal to believe in the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other Nation. But it will not change my opinion in that respect. In my judgment the time is not far distant when the Democracy of Pennsylvania will recede from its present position. It must do so if it desires to win victories in Pennsylvania.

As to his position in the Democratic National Committee, Mr. Harrity said: "That will be a matter for the Democratic National Committee itself, which is the only body authorized to act in the premises. I will dispute the right of any claimant to membership in it from Pennsylvania until the committee itself has passed upon the subject."

ACTION SAID TO BE VOID.

Senator Lindsay on the Expulsion of W. F. Harrity.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Senator Lindsay pronounces the action of the Democrats of Pennsylvania in voting to expel W. F. Harrity from the National Democratic Committee absolutely absurd and void.

"The State Committee can do nothing with a member of the National Committee," he said, "and the action of the State Committee can have no more weight with the National Committee than the dictum of the committee declaring Quay expelled from the Senate would have in the Senate. Harrity is a member of the National Committee and nobody but the National Committee can expel him."

"What of the Gold Democrats' outlook?"

"Good. The Gold Democrats of Kentucky will poll 75,000 votes next Fall, and from what I learned on my trip through the East I feel sure that the next Democratic platform adopted will be a wide departure from the Chicago platform."

THE BROOKLYN JUSTICESHIP.

Mr. Worth Said to be Pushing the Claims of Hugo Hirsh.

If Jacob Worth can bring sufficient influence to bear upon Gov. Black, Hugo Hirsh will succeed the late Justice Osborne on the Supreme Court Bench. The appointment to succeed Justice Osborne and the nomination to succeed Justice Willard Bartlett are engaging all the attention of the lawyers among the politicians of Kings County.

Corporation Counsel Burr has been mentioned for the nomination, and as well for the appointment. It is said that he prefers the nomination. He is backed in this ambition by Worth, who is insisting on the appointment of Hugo Hirsh in order that he may run Burr against Justice Bartlett, who is anxious to succeed himself. Mr. Worth believes that the Corporation Counsel is the only man who can defeat Justice Bartlett, and if a strong insistence counts for anything he will have his way.

Right here Gov. Black is brought into the fight. Mr. Hirsh is a Worth follower, who was on the Republican ticket for a Supreme Court Justiceship at the last election and ran away behind the rest of the ticket. Now the question is whether Gov. Black will appoint him and risk offending Mr. Platt, or will he proclaim himself against the Kings County leader by appointing a man of an opposing faction. Gov. Black has so far remained rather a silent spectator of the Worth-Platt controversy, but as matters are shaping he may soon be compelled to take one side or the other.

GOV. O'FERRALL'S POSITION.

Virginia's Executive Condemns the Free Silverites and Reiterates a Charge Against Bryan.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Post will to-morrow print an interview with Gov. Charles T. O'Ferrall of Virginia, who last Fall declined to support the nominees and platform of the Chicago Convention, and who is the recognized head of the Gold Democrats of Virginia. Gov. O'Ferrall announces his determination not to support, under present conditions, the Democratic State ticket recently nominated at the Roanoke Convention, and gives his reasons for reaching this decision.

He criticises in emphatic language the conduct of the leaders at that convention in indorsing the Chicago platform and also pays his respects to the Free Silver Democrats who have made him a target of abuse, claiming that they have taken advantage of his position, knowing that he could not answer them, and charging them with attempting to seek notoriety through hurling epithets at him. He reiterates his charge that Bryan had made every arrangement to enter the State in 1893 and make speeches in behalf of the Populist who was running for Governor against him, and gives additional evidence to substantiate his assertion.

He speaks of Senator Daniel as having presented in the Senate a resolution indorsing Cleveland's action regarding the Chicago strike and yet with having voted in the Committee on Resolutions in the Chicago Convention denouncing Cleveland for the very act which the Senator had previously commended. He says that he has no apologies or regrets for his course in politics and intimates that if Bryan is renominated on another Chicago platform Virginia may go Republican in 1900.

A Napoleon Decorated by the Kaiser.

The Paris Lanterne publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg stating that Prince Louis Napoleon, Colonel of the Uhlan Regiment of the Russian Guards, was among the officers decorated by the German Emperor after the review of troops at which his Majesty was present at Krasnoe Selo.

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WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP CLEARS THE COMPLEXION.

THE CASE OF DR. ANDREWS.

Committee Which Presented the Corporation's Dictum to the President Charged with Bungling the Work.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 31.—The meeting of the Advisory and Executive Committee of the corporation of Brown University was held this afternoon at the university. Routine business of very little public importance was transacted in preparation for the larger meeting of the corporation to-morrow. The letter of President Andrews resigning his position was read and will be presented to the corporation.

Ex-Judge Durfee of the Supreme Court, who was a member of the committee appointed to confer with Dr. Andrews regarding the interests of the university, was in town to-day to attend the meeting of the Advisory and Executive Committee. He stated that he did not know whether or not his committee would make a report to the corporation. They might do so, although one of the three members is in Europe. When asked whether or not he thought Dr. Andrews's resignation would be accepted he replied that if it were true that Dr. Andrews was committed to The Cosmopolitan Magazine plan, he did not think it probable that the corporation would care to have him at the head of two institutions at once. He would not, however, presume to foretell what the corporation would do.

It is stated on reliable authority that circulars were sent to every one of the 2,200 graduates of Brown University, and that nearly all have replied in person or indicated their position to friends. The result is that a big petition will be presented to the corporation to-morrow. By a large majority the signers of the petition are bitterly opposed to the manner in which Dr. Andrews was approached.

One of the most prominent advocates of a more definite and less offensive statement of the corporation's position said to-day that the committee charged with the duty of presenting the corporation's dictum to Dr. Andrews had sorely bungled the work and caused the people all over the country to misinterpret the real motive of the Fellows and Trustees.

This man said the real mission of the Advisory Committee which waited on Dr. Andrews was to request his resignation, as it was felt that his continuing at the head of the university was injuring Brown and her friends. The committee was not to ask him to refrain from expressing his views on any question whatever, hence the determined effort to have the corporation take such action Wednesday as will set the university right before the world. It is learned that a report will be presented to the corporation which will leave Dr. Andrews no ground to stand upon.

It is also stated that a determined but unsuccessful effort has been made by the anti-Andrews majority in the corporation to have Dr. Andrews's resignation accepted by a unanimous vote. Some of the Trustees oppose this course, for the reason stated in the alumni circular, while a few close friends of Dr. Andrews, but not sharers in his financial views, are indignant over the whole course taken, and will fight to the bitter end. They were not present at the last meeting of the corporation, when the committee was appointed to wait on Dr. Andrews, and claim they had hardly left the room when Congressman Walker started the trouble.

They propose to be heard to-morrow, and they will say some very sharp things. On all sides it is recognized that Dr. Andrews is out for good, and that his resignation must be accepted, but it is proposed to let the corporation out as easily as possible.

Of the forty-seven members of the two boards which comprise the corporation, about four-fifths are Republicans and Gold Democrats, and all reside in New England, New York, and Pennsylvania.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:27	Sun sets...6:32	Moon rises..8:36

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...10:25	Gov. Isl'd..10:44	H. Gate.....
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:44	Gov. Isl'd..10:59	H. Gate...12:33

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 1.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

City of Washington, Havana ..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Majestic, Queenstown.. 9:00 A. M. / *10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Noordland, Antwerp .....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Seminole, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton 7:00 A. M. / *9:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

Barbarossa, Bremen ..... 12:00 M.
Columbia, Hamburg..... 6:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M.
El Dorado, New Orleans.. ..... 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

Cherokee, Charleston ..... 3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Thomas, &c.. 9:30 A. M. / *10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow ..... 9:00 A.

NEWS FROM THE KLONDIKE

Graphic Picture of Scenes Among the Gold Seekers in the Pacific Coast Towns.

MINERS AND THEIR MISTAKES

"Knock Down" Boat Scheme Demolished—Canadian Customs Officers Lenient Toward Gold Hunters —Belief that the Claim Tax Will Not Be Collected.

ON BOARD STEAMSHIP ISLANDER, en route to Dyea, Aug. 17.—No one who has not taken this trip to Dyea, or at least visited the Pacific coast cities from which the gold seekers embark, can form any adequate idea of the magnitude of the excitement which prevails. Seattle, Tacoma, Victoria, and San Francisco have been transformed into cities whose chief revenue seems to be derived from the outfitting of the gold-hungry thousands who have flocked into them from all parts of the country. The fronts of buildings on all business streets are covered with large cotton signs and streamers, which announce in letters striking, both as to size and color, that "Klondikers can be outfitted here."

The regular business and the wants of the inhabitants of the city seem to be forgotten for the time in the mad scramble after the money of the "tenderfoot" from the East, who is determined to prepare for the worst assortment of weather that can be dished up in the Arctic regions. At first thought it would seem that only certain lines of trade would profit by this demand, but Yankee ingenuity is brought into play, and each merchant, no matter what his wares, will convince you that, no matter what other preparations you have made, you certainly dare not brave an Alaska Winter without some of his goods. Many amusing incidents come to the notice of the observer which are the outcome of this enterprise on the part of the merchant. Whatever may have been the condition financially of those who started for the North in the first rush, I have seen few who were not well prepared for the journey.

Good Advice Followed.

The good advice given out by the newspapers in this regard has been heeded. Besides that, it is apparent to every one that none but those who are well equipped stand a chance of getting through at this season of the year. And so it happens that many of those who are going now will take with them many things for which they can have no use and which will but serve to retard their journey. Twelve hundred pounds of provisions are considered by those best informed on the subject to be sufficient to supply one man for a year—one hundred pounds per month. I know of several who are taking as much as 2,500 pounds. Much of this is stuff for which they will have little or no use, and from reports that have come back I find that the luxuries are usually left at this side of Chilkoot Pass.

The heavy cost of packing goods across, together with the scarcity of packers and horses, necessitates either the abandonment of everything but bare necessities or a great loss of time—which latter may mean a complete failure of the enterprise. But even the reports that come back from Dyea and the good advice contained therein do not seem to have any effect on the later arrivals. Every man who is going to the Klondike has his own ideas as to the proper kind of outfit—he has figured it all out while on his way across the continent—and the worst insult that can be offered to him is to intimate that his ideas on the subject may not be exactly right. However, he is usually willing to make additions to it, and in this the merchant assists him. The result in many cases can better be imagined than described.

Young Men from the East.

One young man who came out on the same train with our party, and who, from his conversation, seemed to possess very romantic ideas regarding the voyage and the prize at the other end, was observed an hour after our arrival at Seattle, striding majestically down the street, with a rifle over his shoulder and the largest sombrero he could find perched on the northwest side of his head. I suppose he was considering the advisability of buying a few knickerbockers, such as food and clothing, now that he had what he considered the most important part of his outfit. Another fellow who had purchased his outfit and then funked, offered it to me for $10—he had paid $87 for it. I looked over the invoices and found that he had a very good assortment of clothing. In addition he had spent $6.75 for groceries and $10.00 for chewing tobacco. Still another offered to give any one $5 who could mention anything that could possibly be necessary for the journey that he had not in his outfit.

Fallacies About Outfits.

Among other foolish purchases that are made one of the most frequent is that of a "knock-down" boat. That is, one that is made in sections, then taken apart to be rebuilt at the other side of the pass. The average price of a twenty-four-foot boat of this kind is $40. The cost of packing one over the pass at the prevailing rate—20 cents per pound—$5. These boats can be bought at Lake Lindeman for $45, and the labor of building a new one is little more than putting the other together. Besides, the ready-made ones are made from dry pine, and those best informed tell me that they will in many cases be utterly useless for the work. But one man's mistake makes another man's fortune, and whether those who are bound for the Klondike find the riches there that they hope for or not, it is certain that the money they will spend in getting there will help to swell the fortunes of those enterprising men who have availed themselves of the opportunities offered by the anxiety of thousands to reach the new El Dorado.

It is estimated that the men who chartered the Bristol, a steamer which left Victoria on Aug. 14, will clear $50,000 on the one trip. Such a sight as she presented when ready to sail is one that is not seen more than twice in a lifetime. Every place that was large enough for a man to lie in was occupied by a bunk, and stalls were erected on top of the upper deck for horses. About 600 horses were shipped on that one boat alone. So small were the stalls that it would be utterly impossible for a horse to lie down during the six days' trip, and in many cases not enough food was taken along by the owners to feed the horses during that time. Undoubtedly many of them will succumb to hunger and thirst before they reach Skaguay. All the horses are shipped to the latter point, which is five miles south of Dyea, for the White Pass is the only one over which it is possible to take a horse.

Precautions Against Starvation.

The Dominion Government will do everything possible to prevent any loss of life among those who have been so reckless as to attempt the voyage without a proper supply of food and clothing. A rule has recently been put in force which excludes all who have not supplies sufficient for a year. Other precautions are being taken to prevent loss of life among those who went earlier. On board this boat are three different parties of men who have been sent by the Government with this object in view. There is a detachment of mounted police—thirty men—under command of Capt. Harper. Ten of these men will remain at Skaguay for the purpose of erecting shelter houses for the benefit of any who may not be able to get over the pass. The other twenty will push on to Dawson City at once. Other detachments will follow soon, and it is said that before the severe weather sets in shelter houses will have been erected at every fifty-mile point along the route to Dawson City.

The Customs Charges.

Much misunderstanding seems to exist among people coming from the United States as to the customs regulations in force at Dyea and Skaguay. At Seattle the general understanding was that no duty was charged on American goods going into the Yukon country at that point, and so zealous were the merchants of that city in circulating reports to that effect in order to hold the outfitting business that a great majority of the miners left there feeling certain that their goods would go in duty free. I can state authoritatively that a regular duty is imposed at all points leading to the Yukon country as at all other Canadian points. The rates on different classes of goods are the same at all points. But the officials are very lenient in the matter and disposed to err on the side of the miner.

Mr. Milne, the Collector of Custome at Victoria, under whose supervision the collections at the different points through which those bound for the Klondike are made, showed me a copy of a circular letter which he had just mailed to those points. It showed a very liberal policy and a desire on his part to impose no hardships on the miners, and a disposition to avoid all controversy with them. Miners are allowed to take with them free of duty all personal apparel, blankets, cooking utensils, all broken packages of food or 100 pounds of food. This is supposed to be sufficient to supply one man for a month. I understand that the facilities for handling the work of the customs officers are very inadequate and that much delay is caused those entering from the United States on this account. However, I will be able to speak more authoritatively on this phase of the subject when I have seen the workings of it myself. It is not safe to take anything for certain unless it is seen, for many conflicting statements are made about subjects on which it would seem to be easy to secure authentic information.

How the Mines Are Taxed.

Regarding the tax of 10 per cent. (20 per cent. on the output of mines running over $500 per week) which the Government proposes to enforce as soon as instructions can be forwarded to the Commissioner at Dawson City, much indignation is expressed by those most familiar with placer mining in this country. An impression seems to have gone abroad that this tax is to be imposed on Americans only. This is a mistake, for the proposed legislation will apply to Canadians as well. Hence the strong objections made to it here. The general impression among those best informed on the matter is that the tax will never be collected. In the earlier days of the excitement in the Caribou district a similar attempt was made to impose a prohibitory tax on the miners, but the indignation was so great that the scheme was abandoned. As it was necessary, however, to raise money for the administration of the affairs of the district, a meeting was held and a committee of the miners was appointed, to whom the matter was submitted and settled on a basis satisfactory to all concerned. It is more than probable that the same course will be taken in the present case.

The Government Claims.

Another measure which the Government proposes to enforce is one providing for the appropriation by the Government of every alternate claim in the gold districts. Old miners declare that it is nothing less than infamous, for not only is the Government in this way depriving those who brave the hardships and privations incidental to the journey into that inhospitable country of their rights, but it also renders almost impossible the working of the claims by those fortunate enough to secure them. In placer mining it is necessary to drain the claim of water. This must necessarily be done through the next claim below. Where that is held by an individual it is always an easy matter to arrange, but with Government property it is different. An old miner who is thoroughly posted on the matter says that the outcome of such a policy will be the sale of the properties reserved by the Government to wealthy corporations or individuals, who can, by refusing to allow the draining privileges above mentioned, render a claim almost useless, and so "freeze out" the holder and compel him to sell.

The same conditions will apply with regard to getting water with which to wash the pay dirt. It is usual for several owners of adjoining claims to enter into an agreement by which all join together in constructing a waterway to the sluice boxes. The several claims are worked as one, thus minimizing the expense and getting the best results from the labor. This matter will likely be settled amicably also.

In the meantime many parties of prospectors who are on their way now intend prospecting on the American side of the boundary line, and from excellent information which I have received on this point I think it not unlikely that between now and next Spring, when the big rush is expected, ground will have been located in American territory which will prove as rich in the precious metal as is the bed of the Klondike.

PELLETIER.

THE ALASKAN MAIL SERVICE.

One Through International Exchange Between Dyea and Dawson—The Other Wholly British.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The first letter mail to be dispatched from this country to the Klondike region under the new reciprocal arrangement with Canada, effected by establishing an international exchange between Dyea, Alaska, and Dawson City, will be forwarded from Seattle by a steamer leaving there Sept. 11. From that time on letter mail will go over the new service regularly once a month. The last opportunity to send newspapers and reading material generally into the gold region until next Spring will be afforded by the "paper mail," the last of the season, which will be forwarded by steamer leaving San Francisco Sept. 5.

Unofficial advices have reached the Post Office Department that the British Government is contemplating the establishment of another postal route into the Klondike region from the coast, to be almost wholly within British territory. The entrance from the coast is to effected, according to the new plan, by means of the Stikine River, which has its mouth on the United States side of the line, but passage through which is free to all. The scheme, as it is being projected, is for the British mail carrying vessels to go in near Prince of Wales Islands, up the Stikine River, thence from near its head above Fort Wrangell, cross overland about 120 miles to Teslin (or Aklene) Lake, up the Hoodalinqua and Lewis Rivers to the "boom" district.

Acting Postmaster General Shallenberger and his assistants were busily engaged today going over the details of the new route from Dyea to Dawson City. Reports have reached here that persons acquainted with the Alaskan gold situation generally believe that the Copper River Valley will be the scene of great activity very soon. This news comes in a personal way from postal authorities who have had an opportunity to inquire into the matter. It is based not only on reported productiveness of the valley, but largely on the prosceriptive measures the Canadian Government is reported to be about to establish, taking every alternate claim and demanding 20 per cent. of the other profits. It is felt, according to these reports, that the establishment of this policy would drive the prospectors across the line into our territory and so develop the fields within the domain of the United States.

TWO BIG HOTELS FOR ALASKA.

One to be Built at St. Michael's and the Other at Dawson City.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The North American Transportation and Trading Company has just completed arrangements to build two big hotels, one at St. Michael's and the other at Dawson City. Capt. Barber arrived to-day from the East with plans, and these will be forwarded to San Francisco, where the materials are now awaiting shipment. It is expected they will be ready for occupancy by Nov. 1. Each will contain 400 rooms and will be built on modern plans. The hotel at St. Michael's will be called the Port Get There House, while that at Dawson City has not been named.

REGION RICHER THAN KLONDIKE.

George Lemmon and Partner Clean Up $55,000 Near the McMillan.

TACOMA, Aug. 31.—A letter has been published in a paper here, just received from the north fork of the McMillan River, Alaska, from George Lemmon, addressed to his wife, in South Tacoma, giving particulars of a fabulously rich strike. He and his partner went there from the Yukon on information from an Indian who accompanied them last Spring, and he says that they have struck a locality richer than the Klondike. In three months they have made a clean up of $55,000.

The letter was sent down by the Indian, who took $500 or $600 worth of nuggets to lay in fresh supplies for the Winter.

The P. B. Weare at Circle City.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 31.—Anxiety as to the fate of the Yukon River steamer P. B. Weare, said to be laden with gold, is set at rest by Traffic Manager Charles B. Hamilton of the North American Transportation Company saying to-day that he had advices that the Weare was tied up near Circle City, repairing her boiler flues.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

LAKE SUPERIOR GOLD MINES.

Metal from Surface Quarts Brought to Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Aug. 31.—Recent developments at Michipicoten tend to substantiate reports of rich gold finds in the northeast Lake Superior country, and there is great excitement in consequence. The tug Annie Clark returned to this city to-day from the gold country with Mr. Mackie, one of the owners of the first claim. He brought with him thirty ounces of gold valued at $500. This gold was extracted from surface quartz, which was crushed in an iron mortar, and the metal washed out. Mr. Mackie refused to say how long it took to obtain this gold, but another member of the party says it was but a short time.

The tug returned to the gold fields this afternoon loaded with prospectors. Fourteen other residents departed last night on a specially chartered tug. Local holders of claims are hurrying to prove title before outsiders get in. The territory, however, is large and it will be some time before it can be covered thoroughly. One Soo resident has discovered a vein thirty miles west of the Michipicoten fields which assays $30 to the ton. Other valuable finds are expected.

BAD STATE OF AFFAIRS CONFIRMED

Klondikers Cannot Receive Enough Food—Yukon Steamers Delayed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The situation on the Yukon as outlined in dispatches of yesterday is fully as bad as painted. To-day there arrived a letter from St. Michael's, under date of Aug. 16, from Benjamin Sanford Goodhue, a newspaper man, who went up on the Excelsior. He says positively that by no means can enough provisions be taken up the Yukon to supply those now on the Klondike and those pouring in. He backs up his assertions with the statements from the Deputy Collector at St. Michael's and the representations of the two trading companies on the Yukon. He shows that, even if these companies had all their river steamers available and they could make the three trips usually made, they could not land enough provisions to provide plenty for everybody at Dawson during the long Winter.

At least two of the river steamers and possibly more are laid up somewhere up the river, presumably stuck on sand bars, and with little show of getting off unless early rains raise the river. These are already so long delayed that they must miss at least one trip, and that probably means the difference between at least a fair share of food and starvation.

To add to the critical situation Goodhue confirms the reported statement yesterday in these dispatches that the river is unusually low. The depth is now three and a half feet, when it should be at least double that. Drought or frost has the same effect in causing the low state of the river.

Warning Against the Water Route.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 31.—The Chamber of Commerce has received a letter from the miners at Skaguay, warning people of the futility of trying to reach the Yukon by that route this season, and asking some modifications as to duty. It was signed by D. J. McKinney and W. A. Saportas, Secretary of the Miners' Association.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE.

General Belief That the Men Will Return to Work at 64 Cents Pending Arbitration.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 31.—The coal strike is considered settled here. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration. The direct parties in this conference of adjustment are President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers and the Executive Committee of the operators. A number of the latter were in the city today, and the result is that a decision may be looked for almost at any moment. The direct effect of this decision will be the opening of the mines and of the resumption of work by all the striking miners the beginning of the coming week.

An operator here says: "The new figure has been accepted by all but one operator in the Pittsburg district, and it is understood has been approved by President Ratchford and other members of the Executive Committee of the United Mine Workers. It is expected that the single operator still holding out will be finally induced to yield, and that the great strike will thus be brought to a speedy and peaceful close."

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 31.—T. E. Young, the manager of M. A. Hanna & Co.'s coal interests, is pushing the plan of arbitrating the wage question, and is hopeful for a settlement of the strike upon it. His plan is that the wage to be considered by the arbitrators be from 60 to 69 cents a ton. While the arbitrators are arranging the details the miners are to go to work at 64 cents. Young has communicated his plans to President Ratchford, and a meeting of local operators has been called to consider it.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 31.—When shown the dispatch from Columbus, Ohio, saying that the coal strike was considered there as settled, President Ratchford of the United Mine Workers of America, acknowledged that he had received a proposition to have the miners resume work at 64 cents pending arbitration. He added: "Our Executive Council meets at Columbus, Ohio, to-morrow night, and the proposition of Mr. Young, who represents a large number of operators, will be considered with other matters. I must decline to discuss the proposition until after it is submitted to the council. It would not be right for me to do so.

"This convention has given us very material aid already. The money that will be collected under the resolution passed will amount to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and it will keep us alive for a long time. It allows us to go on with the strike without fear of starvation."

LABOR CONGRESS IN ST. LOUIS.

E. V. Debs Attacks the Federal Courts and Condemns Powderly's Appointment.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—The labor congress which met here yesterday to consider the situation of the striking coal miners concluded its work to-day. The only sensational incident was a speech by Eugene V. Debs, in which he vehemently attacked capital and the Federal courts and intimated that the present industrial conditions would lead to bloodshed. He roundly condemned the appointment of Mr. Powderly as Immigration Commissioner, declaring that it was an insult to the labor organizations.

After much discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

"Resolved, That we hereby set apart Friday, the third day of September, 1897, as a 'Good Friday' for the cause of suffering labor in America, and contribute the earnings of that day to the support of our struggling brothers, the miners, and appeal to every union man and every friend of labor throughout the country to do likewise.

"Resolved, If the strike of the miners is not settled by the 20th day of September, 1897, and announcement made to that effect by the President of the United Mine Workers, a general convention be held at Chicago on Monday, Sept. 27, 1897, by the representatives of all unions, sections, branches, lodges, and kindred organizations of laboring men and friends of their cause, for the purpose of considering further measures in the interests of the striking miners and labor in general.

"Resolved, That we consider the proper use of the ballot as the best and safest means for the amelioration of the hardships under which the laboring class suffers.

"Resolved, That the public ownership of railroads and telegraphs is one of the most necessary reforms for our body politic.

"Resolved, That we most emphatically protest against government by injunction, which plays havoc with even such political liberty as workingmen have saved from the steady encroachment of capitalism.

"Resolved, That no nation in which the people are totally disarmed can long remain a free nation, and therefore we urge upon all liberty-loving citizens to remember and obey Article II. of the Constitution of the United States, which reads as follows: 'The right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.'"

The chair appointed Messrs. Mahon, Debs, Sovereign, Donnelly and O'Connell a committee to arrange for the Chicago Convention.

Notwithstanding the convention early in the morning had declined to act on President Ratchford's resolution requesting President McKinley to convene Congress for the purpose of defining the authority of Judges in the matter of injunctions, a resolution to that effect, introduced by W. D. Ryan, the Illinois organizer, finally went through, and shortly before 7 o'clock the convention adjourned.

VENGEANCE OF A WOMAN

Story Behind the Shot Fired in George B. Moore's Real Estate Office Yesterday.

A PREARRANGED EXPOSURE

Mrs. McGrew Claims She Had Been Deserted and for Months Had Planned and Executed Persecutions—Learned to Ride a Wheel.

A woman whose real name is Julia McGrew, but who has been long known as Julia S. Campbell, fired a shot from a forty-four calibre revolver in the office of George B. Moore, a real estate agent, 26 East Forty-second Street, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Whether she intended to kill Moore is not known. She had on her person a letter directed to the Coroner, and reciting her grievances, which indicates that she had determined to kill herself.

The explosion of the big weapon was loud, and startled the hundreds of commuters who were pouring from the doors of the Grand Central Station. The office is opposite the station and a great crowd quickly gathered in front of it. The shot and the revelations resulting from it make the culmination of an extraordinary story of the tireless, ingenious vengeance of a deserted woman.

Mr. Moore and Mrs. McGrew were both intensely excited and agitated and no coherent story of what happened immediately before the shooting could be obtained from either of them. It appears, however, that Mrs. McGrew entered Mr. Moore's office, which is the west side of the ground floor of a brownstone building once a private residence, a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Almost as soon as she went in Mr. Moore ordered his office boy to call a policeman. A scuffle had probably begun before the boy left. He ran across the street and told Patrolman Houghtaling of the Grand Central sub-station.

One Harmless Shot.

As the policeman hurried into the office he saw Mrs. McGrew draw the pistol from the bosom of her dress. Moore struck desperately at her hand, and knocked it down as she pulled the trigger. The bullet was buried in the floor. In another moment the woman's arms were pinioned.

When she was taken to the sub-station she was hysterical. She talked incessantly of the wrongs she had suffered from Moore. She is a handsome woman, taller than the average, strongly built, a brunette with blazing black eyes and a firm mouth. She is forty-two years old. Her hands are those of the workingwoman, but the clothing she wore yesterday was of good material and well made and fitted. Moore is apparently forty-five. He is tall and rather slender, wears a mustache and eyeglasses, and looks like a prosperous, careful, and well-kept business man.

Sanity to be Inquired Into.

Mrs. McGrew was sent to the Yorkville Police Court, and there Magistrate Crane committed her to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital for examination of her mental condition. Mr. Moore, after a hasty and tremulous inquiry of some of the court officers as to the possibility of preventing publication of the affair, disappeared. Nobody could find him yesterday afternoon or last night, but a number of people knew of the circumstances leading to the firing of the shot. The statement found on Mrs. McGrew and directed to the Coroner, and a long manuscript intended for the newspapers told much of the story.

Mrs. McGrew is a German, speaking with a slight accent. She and Moore met in Cincinnati thirteen years ago. She was a working woman, young, comely, and unusually intelligent for her class, bred to industrious habits. He was much above her in position and education. After their acquaintance began she was married to Henry G. McGrew, who had been a petty officer in the United States Navy, and of whom she speaks now in terms of warm affection and admiration. She says Moore used his influence over her to induce her to leave her husband. She and Moore came to New York about the same time, she says, seven years ago.

As "Mr. and Mrs. Campbell."

They lived together as Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in several flats, boarding houses, and furnished room houses on the upper east side. In all these places they are remembered favorably. They were quiet, paid their rent and other bills promptly, and went and came regularly. "Mrs. Campbell" worked always, sometimes as waitress in restaurants, sometimes as scrub woman or janitress. She was never out of employment, and kept her rooms as neatly and ordered her home affairs as well as any housewife about her.

Two years ago Moore undertook to leave her. He seems to have determined to do this some time before he attempted it. He moved over on the west side of town and established new social relations. He had been attending the First Baptist Church, at Seventy-ninth Street and Ile Boulevard. When he decided to change his manner of life he became active in church work, a leading member of the Christian Endeavor Society, and Treasurer of the Sunday school.

Followed Him on a Bicycle.

Last Spring Moore began to ride a wheel, and for a time baffled his pursuer. She could follow him about on the cars, but on the wheel he could get away and beyond her vigilance. Within a month, as he rode from his office one afternoon the big German working woman appeared right behind him on another wheel, grim and silent, but following him wherever he went. She told her friend, Mrs. Toy of 5 East Thirty-ninth Street, with malicious glee of Moore's amazement and fright, and his vain efforts to escape her.

She had deliberately taken lessons, and from her earnings of $20 a month regularly hired a wheel to follow and persecute him. With her women friends she talked of little else but schemes to make him miserable. Mrs. Toy tried hard to persuade her to change her purposes, but she met all such urging with deliberate recitations of her wrongs. As late as last Sunday night she was at the First Baptist Church, and on her return repeated her promise to kill Moore and herself.

Says She Meant Only Suicide.

Yesterday, however, she insisted before the police Sergeant and the Magistrate that she had only intended to kill herself. In her statements she repeats over and over the history of how Moore had wronged and deserted her.

The pastor of the church is in Europe. None of the Trustees will discuss the affair. Moore's partner in business refuses to say a word.

The police say Moore has had Mrs. McGrew arrested twice for annoying him, but abandoned the prosecution both times. She recovered a judgment for $86 for laundry work from him several months ago. That was one of her systems of annoyance.

THE CONWAY ABDUCTION.

Public Interest Still Alive—Not a Newspaper Advertising Scheme.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—Conflicting reports concerning the whereabouts of Albert S. Warner keep alive public interest in the abduction and rescue of John Conway, the five-year-old son of Michael J. Conway. A diligent search is still being made for Warner in the belief that he knows the actual facts regarding the attempt to steal the boy. Since the event Warner has been reported to be in half a dozen different cities.

While public curiosity continues unsatisfied as to why any individual, or individuals, should have undertaken to kidnap the child of a man of very limited means, presumably for purposes of ransom, there is no reason to suppose, as was intimated a few days ago, that the affair was arranged for the purpose of advertising an Albany newspaper. On the other hand, there is valid ground for the belief that the motives of the newspaper in question in its treatment of this matter were of a sincere character.

Until Warner has been found or some adequate explanation is obtained of the purpose of the thwarted abduction, the case will continue to have an element of public interest.

Venom Inhaled with the Air,

And imbibed with the water of a malarious locality, has still a certain antidote. Experience sanctions confidence in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as a preventive of this scourge. All over this continent and in the tropics it has proved itself a certain means of defense, and an eradicant of intermittent and remittent fevers, and other forms of miasma-born disease. Nor is it less effective for kidney troubles, constipation, rheumatism, and nervousness.

The only genuine Hunyadi Water.

Hunyadi János

BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Prescribed and approved for 34 years by all the medical authorities, for CONSTIPATION, DYSPEPSIA, TORPIDITY OF THE LIVER, HEMORRHOIDS, as well as for all kindred ailments resulting from indiscretion in diet.

"The prototype of all Bitter Waters."—*Lancet.* Speedy, sure, gentle. *British Medical Journal.*

CAUTION: *See that the label bears the signature of the firm*

Andreas Saxlehner,

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lorillard Spencer, Newport.

BUCKINGHAM—Dr. Sherwood-Dunn, Paris.

EVERETT—T. M. Murphy, Valparaiso, Chile; Capt. J. R. Beers, steamship Allianca.

FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Senator Frank Hiscock, Syracuse.

GERLACH—President G. A. Baker, Continental National Bank, St. Louis.

GILSEY—Ex-Lieut. Gov. W. H. Venable, Georgia.

GRAND—The Rev. J. McCleary, President National Catholic T. A. and B. Society.

GRAND UNION—E. R. Chance, Calgary, Northwestern Territory.

HOFFMAN—Charles M. Greene, New Orleans.

HOLLAND HOUSE—Robert Linderman, South Bethlehem, Penn.; W. C. Moffatt, St. Louis; Mme. de Meyendorff, Paris.

IMPERIAL—Robert Dunlap, Chicago; Charles C. Prindle, Duluth.

MANHATTAN—Congressman J. J. Belden, Syracuse; Major William M. Morrow, United States Army.

MURRAY HILL—W. E. C. Eustis, Boston.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. S. G. Dabney, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Viena Sauto, J. M. Vasquez, Rio de Janeiro.

PLAZA—H. H. Westinghouse, St. Louis.

SAVOY—Angelo Meyers, Philadelphia; E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo.

STURTEVANT—Major P. A. MacMahone, London; Major D. Madden, United States Army.

UNION SQUARE—Charles United States Consul at Panama Wm. Miquan, Nebraska.

VENDOME—C. A. Cowles, Lehigh and Northern Railway, Nashville.

WALDORF—George Bleistein, Buffalo.

WINDSOR—Senator B. R. Tillman, South Carolina, Gen. Rufus H. King, Ridgefield, Conn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Anderson, J. H., & Co., Hopkinsville, Ky.; J. H. Anderson, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Arnold, E., Mount Vernon, Ohio, china, &c.; 50 West Twelfth street.

Ackerman, Thomas, Richmond, Ind.; John F. Ackerman, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adler Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Adler, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Alexander & Spahr, Xenia, Ohio; O. A. Spahr, dry goods and carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Paige, cloaks, suits, furs, and shawls; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Ella, underwear; O. R. Rick, trimmings and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. Osborn, linens; E. J. Durgan, silks; W. L. Shaw, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Adler, S. & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Adler, men's furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Bissell, C. H., & Co., Southington, Conn.; C. H. Bissell, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Biber & Eaton, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. T. Easton, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Bennett, J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bennett, woolens; L. Hollander, pantaloons; Stuart House.

Bradley, the J., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bradley, tailors; Sturtevant House.

Biber & Easton, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. K. Biber, millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Blumenthal Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; S. Blumenthal, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Bacharach Brothers, Lebanon, Penn.; L. Bacharach, hats; St. Denis Hotel.

Barnum, O. Son, Watertown, N. Y.; C. W. Dempsey, trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Butler, W. S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Thrall, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.

Boston, The, Erie, Penn.; E. H. Mack, Jr., notions; Hotel Albert.

Branch, J. B., & Co., Coldwater, Mich.; J. B. Branch, carpets and clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; G. W. Allen, cloaks and suits; D. F. Beckwith, trunks and valises; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, E. S., & Co., Fall River, Mass.; E. S. Brown, ladies and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and white goods.

Brown, F. M. & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss Pauline Briggs, ladies' and infant's wear; 108 Worth Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Barth, J. C., Staunton, Va.; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bonwitz's, D. R., Son, Van Wert, Ohio; Leo R. Bonwitz, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Beaudry, Grand Haven, Mich.; N. J. Beaudry, dry goods; Hotel Kensington.

Blockman Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Frank McAvoy; notions; Grand Hotel.

Bell & Co., Sharon, Penn.; H. D. Bell, crockery; Astor House.

Bacon, J. H., Chicago, Ill.; general merchandise.

Blumenthal, H., Fremont, Neb.; general merchandise.

Bacon, H. E., Evansville, Ind.; H. E. Bacon, dry goods and carpets; Hotel Albert.

Blumenthal, B., El Paso, Texas; B. Blumenthal, clothing; Belvedere Hotel.

Berger, S., Springfield, Ohio; S. Berger, gents' furnishings.

Blass, ——, & Co., Little Rock, Ark.; Gus. Blass, wholesale dry goods; Marlborough Hotel.

Berkman, I., & Brother, Seattle, Washington; J. Berkman, clothing and furnishings; Broadway Central Hotel.

Branch, I. B., & Co., Cold Water, Mich.; I. B. Branch, dry goods, &c.

Coleman, Henry, Memphis, Tenn.; dry goods; Dry-Goods Chronicle Street and Broadway.

Cohen, Harry, Pittsburg, Penn.; Harry Cohen, furnishing goods.

Charles Friedlander, Norfolk, Va.; clothing; St. Cloud Hotel.

Chicago Wire and Spring Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. R. Powers, wire specialties; Hotel Albert.

C. P. Schunck, Celina, Ohio; shoes and leather; 223 Canal Street.

C. P. Schunck, Celina, Ohio; Adam Schunck, shoes and leather; 223 Canal Street.

C. S. Thorne, Jamestown, N. Y.; millinery.

Claussen, J., Cincinnati, Ohio; V. Claussen, crockery; 108 West Fourteenth Street.

Chapman, W. P., Norwich, N. Y.; R. C. Chapman, dry goods.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; J. H. Tottingham, woolens; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cohn, Leph, Clothing Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. Cohn, clothing; 650 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Crosley-Frisian, The, Fur Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. R. Crosley, fur manufacturers.

Cohn, H., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; H. Canne, manufacturing clothing.

Cook, Taylor & Co., Lowell, Mass.; J. H. Cook, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Connell, W. C., Adrian, Mich.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Clark, G. A., & Co., Utica, N. Y.; H. J. Horrock, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Crosby Brothers, Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, domestics and white goods; E. H. Crosby, dress goods and cloaks; Hotel Netherland.

Campbell, J. T., Franklin, Penn., millinery and carpets; Hotel Imperial.

Craig, T. H., & Co., Yazoo City, Miss.; F. B. Craig, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Dodd & Lee, Peoria, Ill.; L. W. Lee, carpets; Holland House.

Davidson, J., & Co., Port Huron, Mich.; H. B. Sabilla, carpets; Hotel Metropole.

Davidson & Son, Chattanooga, Tenn.; C. A. Davidson, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Manhattan.

Douglass, E. F., & Co., Florence, S. C.; E. F. Douglass, dry goods; Colonnade Hotel.

Dirkeson, Misses T. & G., Evansville, Ind.; Miss G. Dirkeson, millinery; Miss T. Dirkeson, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Dreyfuss, S., Louisville, Ky., millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dove, Lee & Co., Martinsburg, Ind.; L. Dove, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denholm, The, & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Moulton, cloaks and suits; Miss Cronin, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottstown, Penn.; C. G. Miller, cloaks; Miss A. Galbraith, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. Foster, notions, fancy goods and jewelry; 66 Grand Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. M. Nieswanger, silks and dress goods; 2 Walker Street.

Davison Brothers, Woodville, Ga.; L. E. Davison, general merchandise; Continental Hotel.

Deuartean & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; F. Deuartean, manufacturing.

Edes, J. R., & Sons, Guilford, Me.; T. R. Edes, dry goods.

Ettinger, Maurice, Salem, Mass.; department store.

Effronson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. F. Effronson, cloaks and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Elkon, M., Brunswick, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; T. When, domestics and white goods; Everett House.

Elliott, W. H., Detroit, Mich.; Miss Holihan, corsets; A. C. Woodbridge, millinery; Miss Godfrey, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Gerlach.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Hill, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Gerlach.

Fisher, The, & Eaton Company, Toledo, Ohio; W. L. Roath, shoes; Grand Union Hotel.

Frankenberg & Lambert, Toledo, Ohio; B. Frankenberg, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Fink, J., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Fink, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

"Fair, The," Hagerstown, Md.; J. Lyons, willow ware; St. Denis Hotel.

Flynn, John, Troy, N. Y.; knit goods; Sinclair House.

Frankmolle, Miss, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss E. B. Hereth, millinery; Miss C. C. Hereth, millinery; 49 East Twenty-first Street.

Fleet, B. D., Lomoni, Iowa; B. D. Fleet; general store; Broadway Central Hotel.

F. A. Colt, Chicago, Ill.; linings, &c.

Guthrie & Watson, Lexington, Ky.; Milton Young, horse dealer; Hoffman House.

George W. Videan, Detroit, Mich.; ladies' and gents' furnishings; Union Square Hotel.

Gottlich, Leon, Havre de Grace, Md.; Noah Gottlich, dry goods; Summit Hotel.

Grosvenor, M. E., Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. M. E. Gr

WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S | WANAMAKER'S

THE LATEST NEWS AT WANAMAKER'S

DRESS SILKS

The Rotunda is full of them and many of the styles will surprise you by their novelty. The color and figure treatment of the coming fashions in Dress Silks is unlike any that have gone before. The styles already assembled give a splendid presentation of the best products of the Silk-making world.

The centre of our Store will be a centre of interest for Women's Dress from now until Lent gives pause to social gayety.

SILKS FOR EVENING COSTUMES

50 styles, with fancy figures, in blue, lilac, mais and pink; 75c.
50 styles, with fancy figures, on novelty grounds, barre, striped, and matelasse, at $1.25 to $6.50.
40 styles, with fancy pompadour stripes, floral designs, in new shades of pink, blue, Nile green, lilac, mais, white and cream; $1.
Satin Duchesse, all colors, $1.
Corded Bengalines and Poplins, $1.25
New shades of Taffetas, 75c to $1.35.

SILKS FOR BRIDES' DRESSES

Rich ivory white Satin, $1.50 to $6.
White Satins, 50c to $1.25.

BLACK SILKS

Black Satin Brocades, new weaves, new patterns; 65c to $2.
Satin Duchesse, 75c to $3.
Satin Luxor, $1 to $3.
French Poplins, $1 to $2.
Cachemire Silks, 75c to $3.
Taffetas, 40c to $2.
Black Silks with white figures, 75c to $2.50.

COLORED SILKS

Roman stripes, beautiful color effects, 85c and 95c.
100 new styles of fancy Broche Taffeta and Satin, in a variety of colors and designs. Some have colored stripes beneath floral designs; others barre stripes of crocheted blocks, stripes and checks, $1.25 to $5.

VELVETS

German Velvets, splendid variety of new colorings, $1 and $2.65.
Black Velvets, German and French, $1 to $8.50.

DRESS GOODS

Dress Goods are the vertebra of such a business as we conduct—they make the standard by which the whole business is to be judged.

The Autumn is the most important season for the entire business. This is to be our first Autumn in New York.

Under these combined influences we have collected the Dress Goods for the coming season. We present the stock to the intelligent criticism of the women of New York with the confidence that approval will promptly follow.

Silk and Wool Poplin, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75
Silk and wool figure Poplins, 75c, $1, $1.25
Silk and wool figured Novelties, $1
Chameleon Poplins, $1.50
Chameleon Epingline, $1.25
Silk and wool Chameleon, $1.25
Mohair Velours, $2.25
Silk and wool Velours, $2
Fine corded Velours, $2.25
Mirror Velours, $1.75
Novelty figured Velours, $1.25, $1.50
Camel's Hair Velours, $2.25
Fancy figured Matelasse, $1, $1.25
Figured Silk mixed Velours, $2.50
Silk and wool Matelasse, $1.75, $2.25
Astrakhan figured Novelty, $1.50
Figured two-toned Granite, $1.25, $1.50
Fancy Basket Novelty, $1.25
Fancy mixed Granite, $1.75
Fancy Novelty Checks, $1.25
Figured Granite, $1, $1.25
Two colored mottled Cheviot, $1
Tailor cloth Checks, $1.25
Silk figured Velours, $1.50
Two colored Diagonals, $1.25
Mohair figured Armures, $1.
Fancy Novelty Cheviot, $1. $1.25
Fancy heather Cheviot, $1.25
Basket figured Novelty, 85c, $1
Fancy mixed Cheviot, $1.25
Two-toned Cheviot $2.25
Fancy check Suiting, 85c
Cheviot Drap d'Ete, $1.75
Mixed satin Soleil, $1.25

CHINA TABLE-WARE

Every housekeeper needing to replenish China Table-ware during the present Autumn or approaching Winter would be wise to consider carefully the following:

We show to-day in China Dinner sets

Ninety-five varieties
Twelve Hundred Sets.
Prices $6.50 to $250 a set.

All the best potters of the world are represented.

A trophy of cheapness may be seen in the Haviland Dinner Sets at $15. It cannot be repeated under present conditions.

$25, reduced from $37.50
114 pieces of Haviland China, border decorations of lilacs; colors pink and green; full gold handles.

$15
100 pieces of Haviland China, handsome flower decorations in pink, blue and green; embossing finely gilded. Sets include soup tureen.

$25, reduced from $36.50
114 pieces of Haviland China; border decoration of purple flowers; green leaves; full gold handles.

$25, reduced from $37.50
114 pieces of Haviland China; decorations in yellow and green; full gold handles.

$8.50, reduced from $12
113 pieces of American Porcelain; two decorations; flowers and leaves in natural colors, with gold tracings.

$60, reduced from $80
125 pieces of Haviland China; border of morning glories in green and yellow; edges heavily clouded and traced with gold.

$85, reduced from $125
125 pieces of Haviland China; border decoration of roses entwined with ribbons; richly gilded.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

CAPT. M'CLUSKY IN CHARGE

Introduced by the Acting Chief He Assumes Command of the Detective Bureau.

O'BRIEN IN LEONARD STREET

Former Head of the Detective Force Satisfied with the Record He Made —McCullagh and Conlin Visit Mr. Parker.

With little or no ceremony, Sergt. George W. McClusky stepped into the rank of Acting Captain yesterday and assumed charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters. His promotion and appointment were announced on Monday evening at the same time that the transfer of Acting Inspector O'Brien to the command of the Leonard Street Precinct was posted.

McClusky reported to Acting Chief McCullagh at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning and talked with him until time for roll call. Then, when the staff of the detectives were waiting to hear their names called, the Acting Chief introduced the new head of the bureau. Many of the men knew him. Some had worked with him when he was temporarily in charge after the removal of Inspector McLaughlin, and all had heard that he was a smart detective and a square man. There was no ceremony about the introduction. The Acting Chief said:

"Men, Acting Capt. McClusky has been detailed to the command of this bureau. You will take your orders from him."

Then the Acting Chief went away. McCluskey called the roll and then began to post himself in the business of the department. He talked to some of his old friends and told them to make public his intention of treating every man fairly on his merits. He said he had no axes to grind and no debts to pay. He found two floral horseshoes on the desk in his office. One was from the officers and men of the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, the precinct he had just left, and the other was from his old friends in the bureau.

Later in the day he was asked if he approved of "the third degree?"

"Bosh," he said, "there never was any third degree."

Pressed for a more definite answer to a straight question, he said: "Well, I believe in as much of it as there ever was, but there never was any third degree."

O'Brien Calls on McClusky.

At 11 o'clock Capt. O'Brien visited the bureau at the request of Acting Captain McClusky. The men met cordially, calling each other by their given names and shook hands. Then they talked on police matters, and O'Brien explained the status of the many cases under examination by the bureau, and handed over to his successor the papers and other data collected. Everything was in apple-pie order. O'Brien had worked all night to make it so.

As soon as he learned the order transferring him to a precinct—he was at home at dinner—he went down to Headquarters and set to work to straighten out all the records and pack his papers, &c., ready for removal.

There were no flowers on the desk of the Leonard Street Station when Capt. O'Brien assumed command at 8 A. M. yesterday, but as he did not expect any he was not disappointed. When asked if he was surprised at the transfer he said he did not know. He had read in the newspapers that he was to be transferred some days ago, and so in a measure was prepared for it. Asked how he liked it, he said:

"Well, no man likes being reduced and no man likes to think his superiors have not approved of his work when he has done his best. I do not, however, believe the work I did or did not do had anything to do with the transfer. I did my best when in charge of the Detective Bureau and I shall do my best here. I am a good soldier and will support my chief as well as I can. I am quite satisfied with the record I made in the Central Office. McClusky will find the bureau in better condition than it was when I took charge of it, and I honestly wish him every success there."

Capt. O'Brien applied to the Commissioners last night for a twenty days' leave of absence under the rules. He has had no vacation in three years. The application will be considered at the board meeting to-day. If it is granted Capt. O'Brien will start for the mountains this evening.

Speaking of the promotion of McClusky, Acting Chief McCullagh said he appointed him to the Detective Bureau because he thought him the best man in the department for the place. He said no further changes would be made for a day or two, but declined to say if he purposed transferring Capt. Chapman to an up-town precinct.

It was said that at least forty of the present detective force will be dropped. There are 142 on the roll. Under Byrnes the force numbered sixty-three all told, and one of the complaints against the bureau has been that there were more men than there was legitimate detective work for.

McCullagh and Conlin Visit Parker.

The Acting Chief called on Commissioner Parker before noon, and was closeted with him for more than half an hour. Neither would divulge the subject of their conference. At 2 o'clock ex-Chief Conlin, who had visited Headquarters to draw his pay, had a long talk with Mr. Parker. He said, as he left the office, that he wanted Mr. Parker's advice. He is going out of town for a month, and intends embarking in some commercial enterprise when he returns. He asked Mr. Parker to suggest the enterprise.

Ex-Chief Byrnes, under whom both O'Brien and McClusky got their first insight into detective work, declined yesterday to discuss their respective merits. Mr. Byrnes was found in his office in the Syndicate Building, where, by the way, he shows his contempt for superstition by occupying Room 1,313 on the thirteenth floor. He said he was out of the Police Department, and had no desire to criticise it. When asked which man—O'Brien or McClusky—he considered the better detective, he said, tersely: "They were both good men or they would not have been in the Detective Bureau when I was in charge." He would not say anything else.

Commissioner Andrews gave out this statement, indorsing the work of the new head of the department:

"Chief McCullagh's conduct during the past week has been a complete vindication of our efforts during the past two years to make him an Inspector. He is proceeding slowly and cautiously, and yet in a manner which will show the police force and the public that he is a real Chief of Police.

"I approve heartily of the changes which he has made, and I look forward to more excellent work from him. With the aid of the new Chief, the present working majority of the board will be able to leave this department at the close of Mayor Strong's administration in a condition highly creditable to him and second to no other department in the city.

WAR VETERAN'S MISTAKE.

Police Court Lesson Not of the Kind He Anticipated.

Thomas Lee, a war veteran, played the good Samaritan in Brooklyn yesterday with disastrous results to himself. He lives at 928 Degraw Street, Brooklyn, and in the course of a somewhat prolonged spree he arrived in Flatbush, opposite the Grant Street Police Court. Feeling particularly mellow, Thomas decided to visit the court and observe the procedure of justice. Hardly had he taken his seat when Albert W. Appleton of Fountain and Glenmore Avenues was arraigned and fined $3.

"What's this here criminal done?" asked Lee, unsteadily, but anxiously.

"Intox," briefly replied his neighbor.

"Intox!" cried Lee, moved to righteous indignation.

"Where's our—hic—liberties? Fine a man for a toot? Here, I'll pay the fine!"

He lurched up to the bar and deposited a five-dollar bill, saying, with a comprehensive wave of the hand toward Appleton, "Fren' o' mine." Capt. William Knipe, who was in court, ordered the Samaritan's arrest on a charge of intoxication. Court Officer Stewart arrested him, while the ingrate Appleton, lifting the change out of the five-dollar bill, sauntered out of court.

Trolley Roads and the Bridge.

Superintendent Martin of the Brooklyn Bridge said yesterday that active work will be commenced to-day by the trolley companies in making the necessary changes for travel to this city. The bonds of $50,000 each required from the surface roads will, it was said, be filed this morning, and from now on the work will be pushed without unnecessary delay. The contractors, G. W. Thompson & Co., of Philadelphia, have had several carloads of finished ironwork on hand since last Saturday.

Meisel Returned to the Sanitarium.

Charles Frederick A. Meisel, son of Albert C. Meisel of 44 Strong Place, Brooklyn, who escaped from a private sanitarium at Stamford, Conn., last Monday, was returned to the institution yesterday. Mr. Meisel refused to discuss his son's case, and would give no information as to the manner of his escape and return home.

UNIFORM WINTER FREEBOARD.

Conference of Commercial and Other Organizations to Obtain It—Present Regulations Are Unfair.

A number of commercial and insurance organizations of this city, Philadelphia, and Boston will hold a conference here the latter part of this week to protest to the British Board of Trade against the present regulations fixing the "North Atlantic Winter load line" of vessels. These regulations have long been considered unfair to the ports of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, and as favoring the Chesapeake ports of Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, and an effort to have them modified was begun in January, 1894.

According to the rules of the British Board of Trade, the authority of which is supreme in such matters, because of the preponderance of the carrying trade of England, there are three load lines, indicated either by the vessel's draught or by its freeboard. The freeboard must be 2¾ inches above water for every foot there is below water. The Summer freeboard of a ship having 28.8 depth is 6 feet 3½ inches. This applies to vessels from all ports in Summer, or between April 1 and Sept. 30. The Winter freeboard on the same ships would be 6 feet 8½ inches, and would apply at present to ports south of latitude 37.30. The Winter North Atlantic freeboard would be 7 feet 1½ inches, and would apply to ports north of 37.30, including New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. A vessel violating these regulations is fined £100.

The unfairness of the regulations, as pointed out yesterday by Capt. H. S. Vining, Surveyor for the Board of Underwriters of New York, is that a vessel from this port, or from Philadelphia, or Boston, must have about five inches more freeboard in Winter than a vessel of the same tonnage sailing from a Chesapeake port. This difference means a loss in capacity of 150 to 200 tons.

The objection raised by the Northern ports is that the regulations are unsound and unfair. The same ships sailing from New York to Gibraltar and from Newport News to Glasgow would be subject to different rules. Although the route from Newport News to Glasgow would be for a much greater distance in the North Atlantic than the route from New York to Gibraltar, yet the vessel on the former route would be allowed five inches more draught. The conference will insist upon a uniform load line for the Atlantic ports north of Norfolk.

Capt. Vining said yesterday that the British Board of Trade would probably have modified the rules long ago, but for the fact that the board thought the effort to procure a change in the regulations originated in the rivalry of the different ports. Now that the steamship and insurance companies have joined in the movement, he considered it quite probable that the desired change would be made.

The conference will probably draw up a full statement of the matter and forward it to the British Board of Trade, with a protest against its present regulation.

MRS. BAIER DIES BY FIRE.

Used Kerosene in a Stove at Milltown, N. J.—Her Husband Burned.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 31.—Mrs. Gottlieb Baier of Milltown used kerosene to start the fire this morning, and the can exploded, setting her clothing on fire. Her husband tore the burning garments from her and was severely burned himself.

Before losing consciousness Mrs. Baier begged her husband to forgive her for her carelessness. She died at 1 o'clock this afternoon in the Wells Memorial Hospital. Baier will recover.

WOUNDED NEGRO RETICENT.

Haverstraw Suspect Refuses to Make a Statement.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 31.—Jackson Palmer, the negro who was found wounded on top of a passenger coach and who was suspected of being an accomplice in the Haverstraw burglary, was much improved to-day and hopes are entertained for his recovery.

He refuses to tell how his wounds were received or how he came to be on top of the passenger car. In his remarks to the Superintendent of Vassar Hospital he was very cautious, as though fearful of committing himself in some way. Palmer asked that his mother, Celia Palmer, of Columbia, Ga., be notified.

Rode for His Boy's Life.

ISLIP, L. I., Aug. 31.—Joseph Harnell, foreman of the De Forest estate here, missed James, his fourteen-month-old son, this morning, and discovered him floating in a small canal passing through the property. The father rescued the unconscious child and then rode off at top speed on his wheel for a physician. The boy's life was saved.

PHYSICIANS IN MONTREAL

Address of Dr. Thomas G. Roddick, M. P., Before the British Medical Association.

HEALTH IN THE DOMINION

Varied Climates in Different Localities Which Should Appeal to Invalids of Many Diseases—Pertinent Testimony from Army and Navy Surgeons.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—The opening service of the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at noon to-day at Christ Church Cathedral. The sermon was by the Bishop of Niagara. It was full cathedral service.

Dr. T. G. Roddick, M. P., President of the association, and surgeon to the Royal Victoria Hospital of this city, last evening gave a private dinner at the St. James's Club to 100 guests. The chief speakers were Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General; Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, (formerly Sir Donald A. Smith,) Sir J. A. Chapleau, and the Rev. Dr. Barclay. It was an enthusiastic Anglo-Canadian meeting, with many American guests.

This city is filled with visitors—over 1,000 members and guests are here—including delegates from all the American State medical associations. Among the prominent Americans are Drs. George F. Shrady, Noyes, and Jacobi of New York; Dr. Hamilton of Chicago, and leading specialists from every prominent city in the United States. The utmost good will and goodfellowship prevails. Lord Lister is a central figure. He divides the honors with the prominent Americans.

The Windsor hall was crowded to the doors this afternoon when Dr. Roddick made his address.

Dr. Roddick referred to the meeting as an honor to Canada, and said that it served to impress still more upon the memory of Canadians the year 1897, the jubilee year of the great and good Queen Victoria. It gave him special pleasure to see so many American physicians and surgeons at the meeting—a proof of the cosmopolitan character of the medical profession. He said:

Some Distinguished Guests.

"It is my privilege also to welcome the representative of another Republic, La Belle France, to whose gifted men of science our profession is so greatly indebted. This gentleman, who bears the credentials of his Government and officially represents the great Nation of which he is so bright an ornament, is known far and wide as the Professor of Physiology in the University of France, Dr. Charles Richet. In coming to Canada it cannot be said, nor will he feel, that he comes to a foreign country, for in the Province of Quebec he will find another France, with a delightful mingling of the old and the new; his own beautiful language spoken with all the grace and purity of the old régime.

"But we are further honored by the presence among us to-day of the most illustrious surgeon of our generation, Lord Lister, who stands for the rise and zenith of modern surgery. It has been well and truly said that as long as surgery is scientifically discussed Lord Lister's name cannot fail to be mentioned. We have only to compare the surgery of the time before 1875 with the surgery as practiced to-day to appreciate all that he has done for the science. Can it for a moment be questioned that Lord Lister has made operative proceedings possible which only twenty-five years ago would have been considered criminal? Undoubtedly the most powerful agency in the development of surgery in this century has been the introduction of the antiseptic and aseptic methods of wound treatment, which he initiated. It is due to his efforts that surgical wards have been freed from pyaemia, and the mortality of lying-in hospitals reduced to the limits of normal parturition. For the past twenty years honors many and great have been showered upon him. Oxford, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Toronto, and now McGill, have vied with one another in hastening to do him homage. Our sovereign in conferring upon him the richly deserved distinction which he bears with such gracious dignity only gives expression to the general feeling of his countrymen throughout the Empire and his admirers the world over. We are glad, I say, to have him with us to-day; his presence is an intellectual stimulus and an energizing force in our deliberations."

History of the Organization.

The speaker then gave an interesting sketch of the rise and progress of the British Medical Association, which was founded in 1832 by Sir Charles Hastings, M. D., of Worcester, for the benefit solely of the provincial profession of England; but which now not only embraces the whole of the British Isles, but extends to that Greater Britain beyond the seas, until it is now of imperial proportions and importance. There are sixty-five branches of the association at present in existence; and a collective membership of over 17,000. Canada is the first country outside the United Kingdom to be honored by a meeting of the British Medical Association. Continuing, Dr. Roddick said:

Physical Features of Canada.

"As it may be presumed that to many of those present here to-day Canada is almost an unknown country, I have thought that among one or two other subjects a few remarks on the atmospheric conditions and health resorts of the Dominion would not be without interest.

"The best way to understand the atmospheric conditions of a country is first to understand its physical features. The physical features of Canada are very remarkable. Broadly speaking, the country is separable by climatic and physical conditions into three great regions, the Eastern, Central, and Western regions, which approximately run north and south in the general trend of the continent. The Eastern region, which includes the older provinces of the Dominion, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, besides the great fur territory stretching far to the east and northeast of James's Bay, extends from the Atlantic to Lake Superior and the chain of great lakes running in a northerly direction from Lake Superior to the Arctic Ocean. Between this great chain of lakes and the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains is the immense interior continental plain which constitutes the Central region of Canada, its southern part consisting of open prairie, its northern part of forest lands. The third part of the division, the Western region, is naturally well defined, consisting of the wide and wild mountainous border of the continent on the Pacific side—the Rocky, Selkirk, and Gold Ranges, which form the great Cordilleran belt, whose average width in Canada is 400 miles.

"Eastern Canada, our first and largest region, is geologically of very ancient origin. Here geologists have placed the nucleus of the continent—the broad belt of crystalline rock of great antiquity called the Laurentian Plateau. This region is remarkable for its immense number of lakes large and small, and for its irregular and winding rivers with numerous rapids and falls. Between the Laurentian Plateau on the north and the Appalachian Mountain system on the south, lies the great Valley of the River St. Lawrence. The basin of this majestic river covers 530,000 square miles, of which 460,000 are in Canada. Above the City of Quebec, the base of the Laurentian highlands and the ridges of the Appalachian system diverge, and the mighty river flows through an extensive low country of notable fertility, in earlier days the great granary of Canada.

Influence of Lakes and Rivers.

"I would draw special attention to the series of vast lakes and rivers because they exert an immense and beneficent influence on the climate of Canada. It preserves the mean temperature while the land experiences the extremes. In Summer the water is cooler and in Winter warmer than the land, conditions which tend to modify the differences, and to favor uniformity of climate. Without these waters, too, we should have vast regions of comparatively little value, as in Africa, Asia, and in the United States west of the Mississippi River, where large tracts of land far from water are nothing more than arid wastes. Our climate is more uniform than that of Europe; the meteorological differences are produced by position alone, but Europe has a higher mean temperature, and the extremes there are not so marked or so wide apart as in Canada. Owing to the great area of Canada, extending over 20 degrees of latitude, or from the latitude of Constantinople to that of the North Cape in Norway, the range of temperature is naturally very wide. The southern boundary stretches over fully 4,000 miles, along which line we find that Southern Ontario has the latitude of Central Italy, Nova Scotia that of Northern Italy, Manitoba and Vancouver that of Central Germany. Speaking generally, the Canadian Summer may be stated at 60° F. to 70° F.

"From its vast and varied extent, Canada may be said to be the possessor of several climates. Taking Solly's classification as to position, we have in Canada all the three land climates, the low, the medium, and the high. The first has an elevation up to 2,500 feet, the second up to 4,500, and the third from 4,500 upward. As to temperature and humidity, Canada comes under the category of 'cold, moderate, and dry.'

Canadian Health Resorts.

"In the eastern region of the Dominion there are at least two localities which have been proved to possess many of the qualities which constitute a climate for convalescents from fevers and other depressing diseases, and also consumption in the incipient stage. I refer to the region in the Province of Quebec, among the Laurentians, north of this city, of which the village of Ste. Agathe is the centre; the other being the Muskoka District in Ontario.

"The first has been called the Adirondacks of Canada, having many of the features, physical and climatic, of that now celebrated plateau, situated in the northeastern part of New York State, and stretching from the Mohawk Valley in the south 150 miles north, almost to the frontier line. The average elevation of the two regions is about the same, being from 1,600 to 1,800 feet. The immense pine forests, together with the moderate temperature, constitute the chief characteristics of the Canadian district, from the medical point of view. It is in contemplation to erect a sanitarium on Trembling Mountain, overlooking the village of Ste. Agathe, which will doubtless in time rival the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium near Saranac Lake Village, which has proved such a marked success under the able management of Dr. E. L. Trudeau. The elevation of the sanitarium will be 2,500 feet, thus having an altitude of nearly 700 feet greater than the establishment at Saranac. It is the intention of the Quebec Government to set apart a sufficient portion of the Crown lands to form a natural park in that part of the province. It will be called the Trembling Mountain Park, and will cover an area of 100,000 acres of land, in which are several beautiful lakes. Within the boundaries of this park the sanitarium will be constructed.

A Picturesque Region.

"One hundred miles north of Toronto, in the Highlands of Ontario, is the Muskoka Lake region, an area of about 10,000 square miles, perhaps the most picturesque portion of the whole province. Within this district, which has a mean altitude above the sea of about 800 feet, (200 feet above Lake Huron,) there are nearly a thousand lakes and ponds, connected by innumerable streams. The death-rate from phthisis in this section of Ontario is proved to be less than one-tenth the rate which obtains in other parts of the province. At Gravenhurst the Muskoka Cottage Sanitarium for the cure of incipient phthisis has recently been founded, under the best auspices, with accommodation for forty patients. Like the Adirondacks Sanitarium, the intention is to occupy it all the year round. The progress of this institution, at present in the experimental stage, will be watched with much interest.

"In the Central Region of Canada, that section of the Northwest Territories known as Southern Alberta—the home of the cowboy—has much to recommend it as a health resort. The plain here has an elevation above sea-level of 2,700 feet, which gradually increases up to the entrance of the Crow's Nest Pass, where the elevation is 4,500 feet. Calgary, the capital of Alberta, is itself 3,500 feet above sea-level. In a long experience Kennedy knew of only two cases of phthisis originating in that country—one of acute tuberculosis with a strong hereditary taint, which proved fatal; the other, of the ordinary type, recovered without leaving the place. He claims for the climate of Southern Alberta a dry aseptic atmosphere and a dry soil, the greatest possible number of sunshiny days (90 per cent.,) with cool nights. Patients can live there all the year round, and with the exception of an occasional snowstorm, which may cover the prairie to a varying depth, nothing need interfere with their practically living in the saddle. The so-called Chinook wind has a remarkable influence over all this western section of Canada. It is a warm wind, which blows with varying intensity from west to southwest.

"Still further west, and nearly midway between Calgary and the Pacific Coast, is the beautiful Valley of Kamloops, another all-the-year-round resort, which has much to commend it to those suffering from many forms of tuberculous disease. The tuberculous patients who appear to be most benefited by a residence in Kamloops are those in whom there is a tendency to chronic congestion. Cases of bronchitis are likewise said to do well there. The climate can also be recommended for consumptives in whom cardiac disease exists as a complication.

Effect of the Climate on Europeans.

"That Canada is an exceptionally healthful country is the general testimony of the Army and Navy Surgeons who have been stationed in Canada with the different regiments from the time of the conquest to the present day. Crawford, who was attached to one of the regiments stationed in Montreal many years ago, and who subsequently left the army and practiced in this city, published elaborate and carefully collected statistics to prove that few portions of the British Empire have a climate equal to that of Canada. In fact, his statics prove conclusively that out of every thousand of the troops stationed at the various garrisons throughout the empire, the percentage constantly ineffective from sickness was smaller in this country by 7 per cent. than at Gibraltar, which was then taken as the type. I think it can be satisfactorily proved that Canada is expressly fitted to develop a hardy race capable of great endurance. The races of the British Isles and the French race have certainly not degenerated here. Hingston proved this conclusively some years ago by observations made upon the medical students attending the various schools in this city. He found that the lumbar strength of the British Canadian of the third generation exceeded by twenty pounds that of the recently arrived English and Scotch students. But the French-Canadian of the tenth generation did better than all by nearly thirty pounds. Not only has the French-Canadian increased in strength, but also in height and weight, over the original Normandy stock.

"Has the intellectual improvement in our people kept pace with the physical? We are a modest people, but I think we can say with truth that it has. We have a very respectable literature of our own, but the best intellect of the country is as yet absorbed in the practical affairs of life, and has too seldom found expression in art and literature. It is not very long since a distinguished American littérateur, Charles Dudley Warner, gravely attributed what he called the literary inactivity of Canada to the coldness of the climate. He said, in short, that the cold benumbed our intellectual faculties, and we had to spend so much of our energy in trying to keep warm that none was left for any other purpose. It must be admitted that if we measure the intellectual capacity of our people by the number of books produced in Canada the result is not all we might desire; but the climate is not to blame. Especially is it not the cold, for the Winter is the season devoted pre-eminently to intellectual effort and intellectual amusement. If Mr. Warner had said that the heat of our Summer was an unfavorable factor in our intellectual life he would not have shot quite so wide of the mark; he would not have been right, but he would not have been quite so wrong. The very vicissitudes of our climate, by training the system to endure severe physical conditions, must react favorably upon the mental attitude."

Medical Education in Canada.

Turning to professional education, the speaker stated that there were in Canada eleven medical schools, including one for women only, all having the power of granting degrees, and all connected directly or by affiliation with the university bodies. He spoke of the magnificence of such Canadians as Sir Donald Smith, (now Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal,) the Molsons, and others, to whom medical education owed so much.

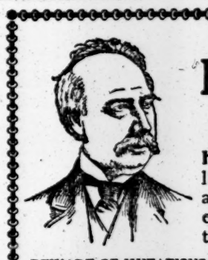
In concluding his address the President spoke of the loyalty and unanimity with which the profession throughout the Dominion had co-operated with the Montreal Committee in its efforts to make the meeting a success. The committee had also been greatly aided by the active good will of the Dominion and Quebec Governments and by the Civic Government of Montreal.

War on Saloons in Kansas.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. 31.—Ten saloons in Kansas City, Kan., were raided by the police last night, and $3,000 worth of liquor was seized and poured into the gutters. Saloon furniture and fixtures filling ten big drays were seized and carted to Police Headquarters, where they will be burned. Similar action will be taken against seventy other saloons.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



WHAT

Prof. D. Hayes Agnew

SAID TO A PATIENT:

"Get a case of the Genuine **Johann Hoff's Malt Extract** and use it freely and liberally. No small wine-glass doses, but a good half tumbler full, or even more, every meal, and you will not have cause to regret it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. The Genuine JOHANN Hoff's Malt Extract must have the signature of "Johann Hoff" on the neck label.

PLANS FOR THE MALT TRUST.

Organization Now Almost Complete—Broker Chapman's High Hopes for Its Successful Future.

The American Malting Company is practically in existence. At the office of its financiay agents, Moore & Schley, yesterday it was said that an announcement that the organization of the trust was completed would be premature, while the statement that no obstacle exists to its formation would be correct, as the last concern which demurred has come to terms.

Elverton R. Chapman of this firm, who was the real organizer of the combination to secure enough output to acquire 75 per cent. of the operations of the 210 malsters in the United States would not talk of the matter in detail. He said, however, that the scheme is one of the most logical and promising in economies and feasibility that has ever been launched.

Among the firms who will make up the consolidation of interests are the Weyl Malting Company, Brand, Bullen & Gund Co., the Carmen Malting Company, Chicago; the Hansel Hop and Malt Company, the Krauss-Merkel Malting Company, the Milwaukee Malt and Grain Company, and William Geriach & Co., Milwaukee; W. H. Pettit Malt Company, William Muchhelt Malting Company, William Rahr Sons' Company, Wisconsin; Charles Stadler, New York; the New York and Brooklyn Malting Company, C. M. Warner, Syracuse; the Curtis Malting Company, Buffalo; the Sohngen Malting Company, Hamilton, Ohio; Jacob Weschler, Erie, Penn., and J. Weyl & Co., Pittsburg. Albert Schwill, Lee & Bullen, Hales & Curtis, the John Camden, Jr., Malting Company, L. J. Aaron & Co., and W. H. Purcell & Co., Chicago.

The financing of the new trust will involve millions. Of preferred stock $15,000,000 will be issued and of common $12,500,000, out of $18,000,000 authorized.

The corporation may malt 30,000,000 bushels of barley annually. The concerns forming it in the last five years of business depression averaged a net annual profit of $1,300,000. By making reductions in machinery, by reducing the plants, minimizing offices, and other economies, the new company calculates, on the basis of $20,000,000 bushels of barley a year, to save 8 cents a bushel in malting, so that the annual profit will be more nearly $3,000,000 net than what the divided interests earned. Announcement of the issuing of the stock will not long be delayed.

LETTER CARRIERS' CONVENTION

To be Held in San Francisco Sept. 6—Questions of Salary and Substitutes to be Considered.

The National Letter Carriers' Association has decided to hold its annual convention in San Francisco, beginning Sept. 6. Owing to a refusal of Western railroads to grant a reduction in fare to the delegates, it was decided to hold the convention in Chicago, but on Monday afternoon a conference was held between C. P. Huntington of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the officials of the association, with the result that the Southern Pacific and the Denver and Rio Grande Roads conceded the reduction in rates asked for, and the original time and place were chosen for the convention. At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the seventy delegates from this city, representing Empire Branch, No. 36, left for Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad. The delegates were accompanied by the Letter Carriers' Band of sixty pieces, under the leadership of Frank E. Houts. They will be joined at Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania delegation, and at Chicago a special train will carry all the Eastern delegates to the Pacific via the Chicago and Alton and the Denver and Rio Grande systems.

The New York delegation is under the leadership of President John N. Parsons, of the central Post Office, who is also the President of the National organization. The convention will continue five days, and is expected to be one of the most important in the history of the association. One of the subjects to be agitated is the increase in the maximum salary of carriers who have completed a four years' term of service. It is sought to have the salary of such men in the first-class offices increased from $1,000 to $1,200 a year, and in the second-class offices from $850 to $1,000 a year.

Another important question to be considered is that of obtaining a yearly salary for substitutes, instead of the nominal salary of $1 a year now allowed by the Government. The association desires that such men be paid a salary of $25 a month, and they can earn about the same amount additional per month by acting as substitutes. It is said that under the present system such men can scarcely earn a livelihood. This question affects the organization seriously, as the proportion of substitutes to regular carriers throughout the country is about one to five. The convention will end with a grand banquet at the Palace Hotel, given by the San Francisco branch of the association.

DIVORCE SUIT IN JERSEY.

W. F. Hutchinson, Inventor and Match Manufacturer, the Defendant.

TRENTON, Aug. 31.—Mary Emma Hutchinson began suit in the Court of Chancery to-day for a divorce and alimony against William F. Hutchinson. The Hutchinsons were married in Lynn, Mass., in 1880. The couple came to New Jersey in 1890, and lived in Passaic until May, 1895. The bill charges that Hutchinson then left his wife. Besides asking for a divorce and alimony, she petitions the court to give her the custody of their five-year-old child.

The bill says that Hutchinson is an inventor of valuable machinery for making matches and is interested in match factories in Passaic and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and that he is connected with the Continental Match Company of New York and the North American Match Company of Camden, N. J.

Standard in Judging Poultry.

GREENPORT, L. I., Aug. 31.—The committee appointed by the American Poultry Association at its annual meeting held in Madison Square Garden, New York City, last January to revise the present standard of perfection, met at Fisher's Island today. The committee will continue in session for a week. The standard adopted by the committee will be upheld by all the principal breeders in the United States and Canada.

Paul A. Wagner Hangs Himself.

HICKSVILLE, L. I., Aug. 31.—Paul A. Wagner, aged twenty-five, was found hanging from a rafter in the barn on his father's place late this afternoon. He had been dead several hours. His intended marriage to Miss Lizzie Soffel had been opposed by his father because Miss Soffel is a Catholic. It was because of this opposition that Wagner committed suicide.

Two Killed by an Explosion.

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 31.—A Cleveland, Akron, and Columbus engine attached to a south-bound freight train on that road exploded at Fredericksburg this morning, killing two men and badly scalding a third. The dead are William Thornley, engineer, and Louis Brown, fireman, both of Mount Vernon.

Schooner Sunk; Captain Drowned.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The steamer Potomac of the Weems Line ran into and sank the schooner Three Brothers, near Seven Foot Knoll at 3:40 o'clock this morning. Capt. Hart of the schooner was drowned. Four of the crew were rescued by the crew of the steamboat.

Paterson Clerical Wheelman Fined.

PASSAIC, Aug. 31.—The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, pastor of the Baptist Church in Paterson, was arrested here for violating a local ordinance in riding a bicycle without a lamp last night. He was fined $5, and paid it under protest.

LUETGERT MURDER TRIAL

Watchman Bialk Tells What Was Done at the Sausage Factory on May 2.

PROPRIETOR SENT HIM AWAY

Steam Turned into the Vat that Night and Cold Water Found Running the Next Evening—Luetgert Laughs Heartily.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—When the Luetgert murder trial was resumed this morning the defense asked the court to compel the State to set forth by what means, according to the theory of the prosecution, the life of Mrs. Luetgert was taken before her body was placed in the vat. Judge Vincent said the indictment, which contains twelve counts, does not state the manner of Mrs. Luetgert's death. Judge Tuthill promptly decided that the State was not bound to specify the means of death.

Mrs. Agatha Tosch, wife of Michael Tosch, saloon keeper, at 629 Diversey Avenue, was called to the stand. She was a friend of Mrs. Luetgert and visited that latter occasionally at her home.

Mrs. Tosch said that on Sunday afternoon, May 2, Luetgert came to her husband's saloon and bought a glass of beer. He was pale and excited and she asked him what was the matter with him, a question which he did not answer. May 15 she said she saw him again and asked him about the disappearance of his wife. He said he did not know where his wife was, and was as innocent as the sun in the sky. She told him she believed he was guilty and Luetgert replied that he felt like taking a revolver and killing himself. He would do so, he said, but for the children. Mrs. Tosch said Luetgert asked her what she had heard from the detectives who were about her saloon and what she had seen or heard herself.

Mrs. Tosch said Mrs. Luetgert once had an attack of throat trouble, and Luetgert told the witness in a conversation that if he had delayed a minute longer in calling a doctor the "ratted beast," meaning his wife, would have been dead. Mrs. Luetgert objected to the presence of Mary Simmering, the servant, in the house, but Luetgert told the witness that if his wife turned Mary away he would take her into the factory with him.

Frank

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Win a Double-Header from Cincinnatis Before a Large Crowd.

BREITENSTEIN AN EASY MARK

Giants Batted His Curves at Will and Won Second Game Easily—Meekin in Good Form—Bostons and Chicago Play a Tie Game.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	72	32	.692
Boston	74	34	.685
New York	66	38	.635
Cincinnati	62	42	.596
Cleveland	54	50	.519
Chicago	53	58	.483
Louisville	48	61	.440
Philadelphia	48	61	.440
Pittsburg	46	59	.438
Brooklyn	46	61	.430
Washington	45	60	.429
St. Louis	26	81	.243

Results of League Games Yesterday.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 6. (First game.)
New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. (Second game.)
Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 4.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 8.
Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 5.
Washington, 8; Pittsburg, 4.
Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 4.

Games To-day.

Cincinnati in New York.
Cleveland in Brooklyn.
St. Louis in Baltimore.
Chicago in Boston.
Louisville in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Washington.

Twelve thousand persons were at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon and saw the New Yorks score a double victory from the Cincinnati Reds. It was a good day for the Giants, as it is the game which Chicago played with Boston allowed the local team to gain a few points for second place. Since the Giants visited Cincinnati last month stories have been in circulation to the effect that when the Reds came to the Polo Grounds there would be some "scrappy baseball." Fortunately, this was not the case, and both teams behaved in a gentlemanly manner.

The Giants won the first game, not because they outbatted their opponents, but mainly through errors made by Third Baseman Irwin at critical times. His bad fielding allowed the Giants to score four runs. The Giants tied the score in the fifth inning through Irwin's bungling work, and took the lead in the next inning, scoring one run on a base on balls, a single, and an error by Ritchey. Tiernan's muff allowed the Reds to tie the score in their half of the ninth inning, but hits by Van Haltren and Gleason, and McCreery's sacrifice, gave the Giants the winning run, after two men were out in their last inning.

Breitenstein was hit rather freely, and his support was not of the best. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V.Halt'n, cf.	2	2	2	0	1	0	0
M'Creery, rf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	3	2	1	5	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Donnelly, 3b.	0	2	0	1	1	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	2	3	0	0
Total.	5	17	27	8	10	0	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, lf.	0	2	1	0	1	0	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	3	1	5	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss.	1	2	5	3	1	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	1	2	2	3	0	0
Vaughn, c.	0	1	2	1	2	0	0
Rhines, p.	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total.	6	15*	26	13	6	0	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1—7
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—6

Earned runs—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 8. Base on balls—Off Rusie, 1; off Rhines, 1. Struck out—By Rusie, 4; by Rhines, 1. Three-base hit—Rusie. Two-base hit—Hoy. Sacrifice hits—McCreery, Miller. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis, (2,) Clark, Irwin. Double play—Corcoran, McPhee, and Beckley. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

Second Game.

Manager Ewing selected "Count" Breitenstein, of "pretzel curve" fame, to win the second game for the Reds, but the German's curves were anything but deceptive. It took the Giants just two innings to take his measure. After the third inning the result was never in doubt. Threebaggers were to the Giants' liking, and they piled up nine runs in an easy fashion.

When Umpire Carpenter called the game after the Reds had completed their eighth inning, not a word was said. Meekin was at his best, and had the visitors completely at his mercy. The Giants also played a superb fielding game. The same teams will meet at the Polo Grounds this afternoon.

As September 7 is an open date on the League schedule, it is probable that the two Cleveland-New York postponed games will be played at the Polo Grounds on that date. These games will have an important bearing on the Giants' chances for second place. Score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
V'nH't'n, cf.	0	2	3	2	0	0	0
M'Creery, rf.	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
Tiernan, lf.	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	3	2	1	5	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0	0	0
Warner, c.	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Donn'lly, 3b.	2	0	1	1	0	1	2
Meekin, p.	1	2	0	3	0	2	1
Total.	9	13	24	14	0	3	3

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hoy, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Ritchey, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	2	5	4	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	5	4	1	1	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	3	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Breit'n, p.	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Total.	1	6	25	16	3	6	0

New York	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	2—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—New York, 4; Cincinnati, 1. First base on errors—New York, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 5. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 2, off Breitenstein, 3. Struck out—By Meekin, 4; by Breitenstein, 1. Three-base hits—Davis, Gleason, Clark. Two-base hits—Clark, Beckley, Corcoran. Sacrifice hit—Ritchey. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Donnelly, Hoy. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Carpenter.

The Brooklyns played real baseball at Eastern Park yesterday afternoon and were repaid with an easy victory over the Clevelands. Umpire Tim Hurst made his first appearance since he was struck by a foul tip and the crowd gave him a royal welcome. The Brooklyns scored three of their runs through the visitors' inability to field cleanly at important stages of the game. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf.	2	1	1	0	0	0	0
Griffin, cf.	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	1	2	1	2	3	0
Ander'n, lf.	3	1	3	0	0	0	0
La Ch'e, 1b.	1	3	9	2	0	0	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Grim, c.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Donn, p.	0	2	0	2	0	1	0
G.Smith, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	1	0
Total.	9	12	27	13	2	5	0

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burkett, lf.	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Childs, 2b.	0	0	2	2	2	0	0
Wallace, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1	3	0
O'Con'or, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1	0	1
McKean, ss.	1	1	1	4	2	2	0
Picker'g, cf.	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	0	1	2	0	1	0	1
McAuff, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Wilson, p.	1	2	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	4	9	24	8	8	5	2

Brooklyn	2	0	0	1	3	0	3	0	0—9
Cleveland	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0—4

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; Cleveland, 2. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cleveland, 7. Base on balls—Off Dunn, 2, off Wilson, 4. Struck out—By Dunn, 1, by Wilson, 4. Two-base hits—Griffin, Shindle, La Chance, Burkett. Three-base hit—Anderson. Home run—Pickering. Stolen base—La Chance. Sacrifice hits—Griffin, Shindle. Hit by pitched ball—Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 8.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The Bostons narrowly escaped a defeat to-day, as the Chicagos had the game well in hand when bad errors and a few lucky hits allowed the home team to tie the score, and after two extra and exciting innings the game was called on account of darkness. The magnificent catching of Kittredge and the batting of Stahl and Dahlen were the features of the game. The latter drove in one man ahead of him on a home run, while Stahl came to the rescue of the home team with timely hits. Callahan put up a good game at second for the visitors, but his error was extremely costly. Score:

Boston	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	1	2—8
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0—8

Earned runs—Boston, 1; Chicago, 6. Base hits—Boston, 14; Chicago, 11. Errors—Boston, 4; Chicago, 6. Batteries—Boston, Klobedanz and Bergen; Chicago, Briggs and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Philadelphia, 5; Louisville, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—In a pitchers' battle to-day Taylor got a little the better of the argument, and Philadelphia won out from Louisville in the last inning on Cross's three-bagger and McFarland's single. Score:

Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0—4
Philadelphia	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Base hits—Louisville, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Louisville, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Batteries—Louisville, Hill and Wilson; Philadelphia, Taylor and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Washington, 8; Pittsburg, 4.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Mercer was very effective against the Pirates to-day, keeping their hits scattered and striking out seven men. Hughey was hit four times consecutively in the first and third innings. In the last inning Reilly was knocked senseless while sliding for home, but was not seriously injured. Score:

Washington	3	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0—4

Earned runs—Washington, 5; Pittsburg, 1. Base hits—Washington, 13; Pittsburg, 9. Errors—Washington, 3; Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Washington, Mercer and Farrell; Pittsburg, Hughey and Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Kelley.

Baltimore, 12; St. Louis, 5.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 31.—The champions easily defeated the Browns to-day in a one-sided game of little interest. In the first three innings only nine men faced Donahue, but in the next three innings the home team made fourteen hits, netting 12 runs. The batting and base running of the home team were the features. Score:

Baltimore	0	0	0	5	5	2	0	0	0	—12
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 4; St. Louis, 1. Base hits—Baltimore, 17; St. Louis, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Baltimore, Hoffer and Robinson; St. Louis, Donahue and Douglas. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

Newarks Win Two Games.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 31.—On Orange Oval this afternoon the Newarks and Readings of the Atlantic League crossed bats. The Readings were easily defeated, because they could not bat Cogan with much success, and besides the Newark players put up a snappy game. Immediately after the game between the league teams the Orange Athletic Club faced the Newarks, and an excellent game was the result. Both pitchers did good work, Carrick excelling. Brilliant fielding and timely batting won the game for the visitors. Stephens of the home team distinguished himself by driving the ball over the right field fence for a home run. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Newark	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Base hits—Newark, 14; Reading, 6. Errors—Newark, 2; Reading, 6.

SECOND GAME.

Newark	0	0	1	3	0	0	2	0	0	—6
Orange	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4

Base hits—Newark, 12; Orange, 7. Errors—Newark, 5; Orange, 2.

Other Games.

In Providence—Providence, 6; Buffalo, 3.
In Springfield—Toronto, 15; Springfield, 11.
In Wilkesbarre—Wilkesbarre, 7; Montreal, 0.
In Scranton—Syracuse, 10; Scranton, 0.
In Paterson—Paterson, 2; Lancaster, 1.
In Richmond—Richmond, 6; Athletics, 3. (First game.) Richmond, 7; Athletics, 3. (Second game.)
In Norfolk—Norfolk, 6; Hartford, 4. (First game.) Hartford, 4; Norfolk, 1. (Second game.)

YACHT RACE OFF NEWPORT.

Vaquero III. and Dorothy II. Winners in the Second Round.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The second round in the thirty-footer race with pair starts was sailed to-day, the winners being the Vaquero III. and the Dorothy II. The starts were made at 11 and 11:05 o'clock, the pairs being the Vaquero III. and the Carolina and the Dorothy II. and the Musme.

The wind was very light, shifting from north to southwest. A course of twenty miles was sailed. There now remains to-day's winners and the Hera to fight it out. The official time was as follows:

Boat and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed time.
Vaquero III., H. B. Duryea	3:46:10	4:16:10
Carolina, F. Jones	3:10:15	4:10:15
Dorothy II., H. P. Whitney	3:14:08	4:09:08
Musme, J. McDough	3:16:38	4:11:38

Newport Yachting Notes.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The following yachts arrived here to-day: Steamer Admiral, owned by Mr. Comstock; steamer Cythian, owned by Mrs. De Forest Day; steamer Viola, New York Yacht Club; steamer Sultana, owned by A. J. Drexel; steamer Enterprise, owned by A. J. Cassatt.

The departures were: Sloop Peri, owned by Mr. McLoster; sloop Julnar, owned by A. L. Church; sloop Navahoe, owned by R. P. Carroll.

The yachts in the harbor are: Steamer Varuna, owned by E. Higgins; steamer Nourmahal, owned by John Jacob Astor; steamer Margarita, owned by A. J. Drexel; schooner Intrepid, owned by C. O. Iselin; steamer Black Pearl, owned by E. B. Sheldon; schooner Monhegan, owned by Mr. Clarke; schooner Amorita, owned by W. G. Brokaw; schooner Wayward, owned by Mr. Thomas; schooner Josephine, owned by H. A. Widener; sloop Ilderim, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; sloop Daffodil, owned by F. P. Sands; sloop Zigeuner, owned by M. Agassiz, and the fleet of thirty-footers.

Y. M. C. A. GYMNASIUM OPENED.

New Building in Eighty-seventh Street Replaces the One Burned Two Years Ago.

Interesting exercises were held last night by the members of the East Eighty-sixth Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, to celebrate the completion of their new gymnasium and a portion of the new building at 158 to 162 East Eighty-seventh Street. The building formally opened last night stands directly in the rear of the old Eighty-sixth Street building, which was burned two years ago. The association of the city has purchased the property running through from Eighty-sixth to Eighty-seventh Street, and plans have been prepared for a large building covering the entire ground. Only the Eighty-seventh Street portion is now finished.

Since the burning of the old building the association work in that part of the city has been carried on at 312 East Eighty-sixth Street, and the athletic department had temporary quarters in the gymnasium of the Bethany Memorial, at Sixtieth Street and First Avenue. The original membership was nearly 400, but in the unsettled condition of the past two years it diminished to 150. With the new building and extra conveniences it is expected there will be no difficulty in regaining the old membership.

AT THE SEA GIRT RANGES.

Gov. Griggs and Mayor Thurston Among the New Arrivals.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 31.—But for a strong north wind, which blew directly across the rifle range, to-day would have been an ideal one for the matches being held here under the auspices of the New Jersey Rifle Association. Nearly all of the teams entered in the matches have arrived.

Gov. Griggs arrived in camp this afternoon and took his quarters in the White House, where he will stay until Sunday.

Major N. B. Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. N. Y., arrived in camp this afternoon. He will coach the New York boys during the week.

The big matches, including the first stage of the President's match for the championship of the United States, the carbine and the company team matches, begin to-morrow.

To-day many entered the open individual matches. The principal scores were:

Kuser match, seven shots, at 500 yards, Capt. Harrison, Georgia, two scores of 33—66; Lieut. Austin, Georgia, three scores of 35—105; Private Garchen, Georgia, 34, 32, 33—99; Musician Van Kelst, New Jersey, 35, 35, 34—104. Van Kelst will be allowed 2 points on each score, as he shot with a carbine.

All Comers' Match—Lieut. F. C. Wilson, Georgia, 200 yards, seven shots, four scores of 35—105; Private H. W. Wilson, Georgia, 35 at 200 yards and 35 at 300 yards.

Perrine Memorial—Major Henry Lohman, New Jersey, 200 yards, 34; 300 yards, 34.

Gen. E. P. Meany Match—500 yards, 10 shots—Capt. Cann, Georgia, 48; Capt. Richmond, Georgia, 48; Myers, Georgia, 48; Martin, New Jersey, 42; Smith, New Jersey, 38.

In the Trenton Inter-State Fair Match Lieut. Wilson, Georgia, made five scores of 35 each on the 200-yard range, and four 34's and two 35's on the 300-yard range.

DERBY SUMMER MEETING.

Diakka and Disraeli Win Important Races in England.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—At the first day's racing of the Derby Summer meeting to-day the Lorillard-Beresford stable's five-year-old bay colt Diakka, by The Sailor Prince—Rizpah, won the Peverill of the Peak Stakes.

Mr. Tyler's four-year-old colt St. Noel, by Theophilus—Christmas Gift, was second, and Mr. R. A. Harper's three-year-old bay colt Mack, by MacMahon-Tyntesfield, was third.

The first year of the fourth Champion Breeders' Biennial Foal Stakes was won by Disraeli. Twelve horses ran over the course, five furlongs straight, the following being the result in detail:

Disraeli	1
Mr. Douglas Baird's b. c. Champ de Mars, by Martagon—Fleur de Marie	2
Mr. C. F. Blake's ch. c. Dunamase, by Gallinule—Niniche	3

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN.

New Ordinances on the Rules of Road Amended by the Aldermen—Mayor Will Approve Them.

At their meeting yesterday morning the Aldermen slightly revised the rules of the road ordinance at the suggestion of Mayor Strong. After their session the Mayor assured Louis Rosenfeld, who was present on behalf of the wheelmen, that he would sign the amended ordinance to-day. As soon as he does the rules will become operative.

When the board met, a message was received from the Mayor saying he approved the rules, with two exceptions. He asked that trucks be excused from carrying lights after sunset, as in his opinion it would entail hardship on thousands of truckmen who do very little business after dark, and, furthermore, he believed the constant jolting of the trucks would make it almost impossible to keep the lamps lighted. His second objection was against allowing wheelmen to trundle their cycles on the sidewalk. He was satisfied to allow wheels on the sidewalks if the cycles were so disabled that they could not be ridden, but he would even then require the owners to proceed in single file.

Alderman Oakley, who last week was in favor of passing the ordinance as it stood over the Mayor's veto, yesterday favored its amendment. Alderman Ware urged that the word "trucks" and the entire clause relating to trundling wheels on the sidewalks be stricken out. His motion was adopted and the ordinance as amended was passed. The striking out of the clause relating to trundling wheels on sidewalks leaves wheelmen at liberty to trundle them, there being now no restriction against it.

District Officers Nominated.

A Nominating Committee, representing the first district of the State Division of the League of American Wheelmen, consisting of Milo M. Belding, Jr., Dr. L. C. Le Roy, and George C. Pennell, met at the State Division Headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building yesterday and selected candidates for the State Board. In all twenty-seven men were nominated, but the committee declined to announce the names just yet. The ratio of officers to men is one to every four hundred members, which will have the effect of reducing the board to easy working numbers. The others districts have already made nominations or will do so within a short time.

Professional Races at Worcester.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 31.—All of the National circuit riders were here to-day, participating in the bicycle races held in connection with the opening of the Massachusetts Grange Fair. Interest centred in the professional events, in which Bald, Kiser, the Butlers, Mertens, Johnson, and Taylor were entered. Eddie Bald of Buffalo won the mile professional open, beating Johnson and Taylor, the latter after a hard struggle in the final heat.

During the three-mile lap race, which was won by Frank Butler, who beat John S. Johnson by two points, Major Taylor was thrown and badly scratched.

Trucks Off Seventh Avenue.

Mayor Strong has received communications asking that in the interest of horsemen and cyclists heavy trucks be kept off Seventh Avenue above Central Park. Mayor Strong has evinced considerable interest in the request and has asked several well-known wheelmen for their opinion as to its advisability. To make it illegal for heavy trucks to take the avenue, it has been proposed to make it a public parkway under the jurisdiction of the Department of Public Parks. It is not unlikely that some action looking to legislation may be taken by the wheelmen.

TENNIS AT NIAGARA.

Ware and Forbes Unexpectedly Beaten by Bond and Budlong.

NIAGARA-ON-THE-LAKE, Ont., Aug. 31.—An unexpected upset took place in the open doubles of the international tennis tournament to-day, when Ware and Forbes were beaten by Bond and Budlong. As Fischer and Whitman easily disposed of Sheldon and Avery in the other semi-final matches, these two teams will meet in the final to-morrow.

Fischer was beaten by Forbes in the handicap. In the handicap singles Forbes and Whitman will fight it out in the finals, the former conceding odds of one-half fifteen to the latter. The scores follow:

Open Singles.—Semi-final Round—W. S. Bond beat L. E. Ware, 6—2, 6—4.
Handicap Singles.—Third Round—J. D. Forbes (owe 30) beat H. E. Avery, (owe 15,) 7—5, 6—4; E. P. Fischer, (owe half 40) beat C. Budlong, (owe 30,) 6—2, 4—6, 15—13.
Semi-final—M. D. Whitman (owe half 40) beat A. C. McMaster, (scratch,) 6—3, 7—5; J. D. Forbes (owe 30) beat E. P. Fischer, (owe half 40,) 6—3, 6—3.
Open Doubles.—Semi-final Round—E. P. Fischer and M. D. Whitman beat G. P. Sheldon, Jr., and H. E. Avery, 6—0, 6—2; C. I. Budlong and W. S. Bond beat L. E. Ware and J. D. Forbes, 6—2, 6—8, 6—2.

CHAMPION WEFERS IN BOSTON.

Will Appear at the Knights of Columbus Games Next Saturday.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—Champion Sprinter Wefers will make his first appearance here this Summer at the Knights of Columbus games next Saturday. His great performance last Saturday at the Amateur Athletic Union championships stamps him as the running marvel of the decade. He will attempt to make a new record in the eighty-yard dash. The record is 0:08, made by Wendell Baker ten years ago. Wefers will also start in the quarter-mile run.

Creegan, the fast Princeton distance runner, who won at the Amateur Athletic Union championships in the half mile and mile runs, will be the star in the half-mile run, and Jimmy "McLaughlin of Worcester, "Tom" Burke, and "Jerry" Moynihan will be pitted against him.

New Jersey A. C. Carnival.

The carnival of sports of the New Jersey Athletic Club will be held on the club grounds Monday. One of the most important fixtures will be the race in which those celebrated sprinters, Wefers, Maybury, and Rush, will compete.

ASSESSMENTS WERE REDUCED

New Rochelle's Personal Assessments Sworn Off to the Amount of Several Millions of Dollars.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The New Rochelle Assessors closed and signed their books to-day. During the last hour counsel for Adrian Iselin, Jr., presented a supplementary affidavit from his client relative to his personal taxes. The demand that the personal assessment of $373,000 be cancelled was complied with, as was the personal assessment of Columbus O'Donnell Iselin for $40,000, and the joint personal assessment of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and C. O'D. Iselin for $80,000.

Col. Richard Lather's personal assessment of $50,000 was stricken off, as he alleged he owed more than that amount. Col. Hennerberg's personal assessment of $120,000 was reduced to $4,800; L. M. Davenport's personal assessment for $21,000 was cut to $4,000, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickels's real estate assessment for $57,000 was cut to $45,000. The reductions on personal assessments as sworn off amount to several million dollars.

COMPLAINTS AT TARRYTOWN.

They Continue to be Heard by the Assessors' Board.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—The Greenburgh Town Assessors are still in session.

Real Estate Broker Hoyt, who was quoted as having said that the contract price for building William Rockefeller's house, Rockwood Hall, was $301,000, and that he would give him $10,000 for the privilege of selling the entire property for $800,000, said to-day that he had been misunderstood. What he did say, he added, was that he had been informed that the contract for Rockwood Hall was $301,000, and that he would give $10,000 for authority from Mr. Rockefeller to sell the entire property for double the appraisement of Real Estate Broker Abram Hyatt, which was about $350,000, or making a total of something over $700,000.

Liquor Dealers' Convention.

The Executive Board of the Liquor Dealers' Protective Association of New Jersey will meet to-day in Greenville to make preparations for the thirteenth annual convention, which will be held to-morrow.

FAIR GOLF AT BAR HARBOR

Finals Played on the Kebo Valley Links in the Green Cup Scratch Tournament.

ROBBINS DEFEATS NEWHALL

New York Man Plays a Strong Game Against the Philadelphian—The Prize Is the Gift of William Lawrence Green of Albany.

BAR HARBOR, Aug. 31.—Arden Robbins of New York defeated G. T. Newhall, the Philadelphia crack, to-day in the finals of the Green Cup scratch golf tournament on the Kebo Valley links by 8 up and 7 to play.

The tournament began last Wednesday, between M. R. Wright of Philadelphia, Herbert Leeds of Brookline, Mass.; George S. Newhall, Arden Robbins, and C. L. Tappin, the St. Andrew's Club crack, who won the Hinkle Cup handicap tournament here last Monday. The finals to-day were very interesting, although Robbins played a far stronger game than his opponent and at no time in the match was forced.

At the close of last week Newhall had won 3 and lost 1, Robbins had won 4 and lost none, but had not yet played Newhall. Monday, therefore, the two men played an eighteen-hole match, Newhall winning by 1 up. This left the score for both men 4 won and 1 lost. The final match was for 36 holes.

The weather was perfect for golf when play began at 9:30 this morning. Robbins had the honor and opened up with a strong drive and took the first hole in 4. Newhall holed out in 5. The next hole went the same way. On the third, Robbins drove into the trees and Newhall took the hole. At the end of the first round of 6 holes the score was 1 up. At the close of the morning's play Robbins had secured a good lead, the score being 5 up for Robbins. Newhall seemed to have one of his erratic streaks and played poorly.

Play was resumed in the afternoon, and, although Newhall made an attempt to hold him, Robbins drew steadily away, and at the twenty-third hole was leading by 6 up. The next two holes was a fine exhibition of good golf by Robbins, and he won both, and the match by 8 up and 7 to play.

The cup played for was put up by William Lawrence Green of Albany, and is a very valuable one. The tournament was one of the most interesting ever played on the Kebo links.

QUALIFYING PLAY AT NEWPORT.

Annual Tournament for the President's Cup at the Club Links.

NEWPORT, Aug. 31.—The annual tournament of the Newport Golf Club for the President's Cup began to-day, when twenty-two pairs played thirty-six holes, medal play, the sixteen with the best scores to qualify for the first day's play to-morrow. They were as follows:

J. Harriman	179	A. Barker	193
W. B. Cutting, Jr.	184	V. Serchan	195
J. T. Burdf, Jr.	186	M. S. Barger	197
N. Longworth	190	F. O. Beach	197
R. Terry, Jr.	190	W. L. Maurau	198
F. C. Smith	191	R. Brooks	199
A. S. Carpenter	191	W. Rutherford	199
F. P. Kiene	192		

It was a fine day for golf, but the links were not in the best condition. The full course of eighteen holes was used.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

Hamburg, the Champion Two-Year-Old, Expected to Compete To-day for the Flight Stakes.

The programme at Sheepshead Bay to-day is a promising one, and if there are no scratches to mar the Flight Stakes, and especially if Hamburg is one of the starters, visitors should be well repaid for a visit to the track. They will have an opportunity of seeing the acknowledged champion two-year-old of the year, John E. Madden's Hamburg, compete with older horses at a distance of seven furlongs. Hamburg, if he starts, will attempt to do what has been accomplished only once before in the history of the Flight Stakes. The Billet-Juanita colt, afterward known as Carroll, won the Flight Stakes in 1888, but he was never before or afterward classed as a really high-class horse. He was a horse with a rare turn of speed, but had bad legs and could never be depended upon.

With Hamburg, however, the case is different. He is in a class by himself among the two-year-olds of the season. He has a turn of speed that few thoroughbreds possess, and, moreover, he is one of the quickest horses to get away from the post that the American turf has ever known. His defeat by Archduke at Saratoga is attributed more to the poor jockeyship of Wilhite than to lack of any quality in the horse, and the stain of defeat on his escutcheon has been cleared since by the impressive manner in which he carried the cherry and white to victory with crushing imposts. He will meet old and young horses of a high class in to-day's race, but his owner and many of the trainers at Sheepshead Bay believe he is equal to the task set him.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bliss Rucker	110	Salabar
Previous	110	La Ventura
Mary Black	105	Bluebeard
Oxnard	105	Kilt
Nosey	105	Tammany Hall II
Easter Gift	102	Handpress
Aratoma	102	Allie Belle
Danforth	102	Ennomia
Fonsuyannah	102	Sensational
Cherry Pitcher	102	Attainent

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; penalties and allowances. One mile.

Rensselaer	131	Talisman	116
Cavalero	126	Trayant	113
Lord Zeni	116	Courtship II	113
Rifle	116	Chelsea	101

THIRD RACE.—The Flight Stakes, of $2,500, for two-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances. Seven furlongs.

Requital	123	Rondo	105
Flying Dutchman	125	Hamburg	105
Ramuo II	105	Irish Reel	105

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Ben Brush	126	Ace	104
Lehman	124	Bernardillo	102
Ben Holliday	115	Rondo	102
Tom Cromwell	109	Hamilton II	100
Dutch Skater	107	Lobengula	100
Maurice	106	Skate	98
Souffle	106	Yankee Doodle	93
Paul Kauvar	106		

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile.

Agitator	123	King Menelek	116
Hamilton II	123	George Rose	113
Yemen	120	Summer Sea	113
Hugh Penny	120	Eastern Ray	113
Patrol	120	Billali	108
Lambent	120	Glorian	93
Halton	120	Ennomia	93
Redermond	116	Hardy	90
Rossifer	116	Marito	90

SIXTH RACE.—The Mineola Hurdle Handicap of $1,000, for three-year-olds and upward. Two miles over eight hurdles on the turf.

Sir Vassar	166	Baby Bill	140
Kilkenny	160	Valorous	135
Forget	157	*Brown Red	135
*Manchester	148	*Beaufort	130
Waltzer	147		

*Doubtful starters.

RACING IN HARNESS.

At Hartford, Conn.

2:12 Class.—Trotting; purse $4,000.

Alcidalia, b. m., by Sir Walter, Jr.-			
Comees Sister, (Dore)	1	1	1

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Nature—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
CASINO—The Whirl of the Town—8:10. Roof Garden.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
EMPIRE—Secret Service—8:20.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Shall We Forgive Her? 8:15. Matinée 2:00.
GARRICK—The Good Mr. Best—8:15.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A Black Sheep—8:00. Matinée.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Bancroft the Magician—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—Never Again—8:30.
KNICKERBOCKER—One Round of Pleasure—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Variety—Promenade Concert—7:30.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Popular Concert—8:00.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Robin Hood—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening. Fireworks.
MANHATTAN—What Happened to Jones—8:15. Matinée 2:00.
MURRAY HILL—The Bachelor's Baby—8:15.
OLYMPIA AUDITORIUM—Very Little Faust and Much Impudence—8:15.
OLYMPIA ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—1:30 and 7:30.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
STAR—The Privateer—8:15. Matinée 2:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 12.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

TO READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

The New York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for $1.00 per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

TWO DUTIES.

The Citizens' Union committee has two duties to perform to-day. One is to stick to its principles by standing like a rock against appeals for further delay. The other is to nominate its candidate for Mayor.

Nominations for the other offices ought to be made speedily. The Citizens' Union should have a complete municipal ticket of its own in the field. It will gain strength and support and public respect by completing its ticket without delay.

The Union is in a leading position. It is not called upon to wait upon the convenience of smaller organizations. Its power and its opportunity lie in independent action.

THE ANNUAL FORAY.

The somewhat high-handed way in which the State Tax Commissioners have begun the annual foray upon the property of New York City taxpayers affords an opportunity to assert and protect the city's interests before the State Board of Equalization. Messrs. HEERMANCE, ADAMS, and JENKINS adopted yesterday the unusual course of putting an officer of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments under oath and examining him as to his method of assessment. The witness testified that it was his uniform practice to assess city real estate at what he thought was its market value. His testimony did not please the gentlemen from up the State.

When they appear before the Board of Equalization at Albany on the second Tuesday of September they will make some sort of representations as to assessed values in New York City. In all human probability they will recommend that the valuations of the local assessors be increased as usual; then they will proceed, also as usual, to recommend reductions in the valuations of the rural counties. That is the way the game of looting New York City is annually played by the Board of Equalization, upon which this city has had but one representative in twenty years.

The city should be represented at the meeting of Sept. 14, when Messrs. HEERMANCE, ADAMS, and JENKINS, with the Commissioners of the Land Office, will sit as the State Board of Equalization. As they have chosen to employ the forms of a court proceeding by putting a witness on the stand, it may be well to continue as they have begun. If the Corporation Counsel attends their meeting he will be in a position to protest on behalf of the city against any unjust increase of the assessment valuations fixed by our Tax Commissioners. The record already made will show that they have no testimony to justify such an increase. Their witness testified that city property was assessed at its full value. If they insist on an increase and attempt to add an arbitrary sum to the latest valuation of city property, means may be found to compel them to explain their method and show whether it is just or unjust.

The people of the City of New York have only a vague general idea that they are plundered every year by the State Board of Equalization. The following table shows the amounts added to the valuation of the local Assessors by the State Board each year for the past twenty years:

AMOUNTS ADDED TO THE ASSESSED VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK COUNTY FROM 1877 TO 1896.

1877	$123,136,835	1887	119,725,885
1878	191,859,766	1888	118,883,202
1879	48,484,636	1889	110,425,063
1880	25,279,959	1890	122,061,343
1881	111,617,082	1891	116,524,167
1882	126,120,500	1892	80,997,890
1883	132,673,900	1893	67,879,338
1884	23,910,630	1894	67,062,422
1885	112,148,800	1895	70,458,738
1886	68,100,247	1896	75,315,664

Total for twenty years....$1,922,593,166

It might be conceded that an average increment of $60,000,000 a year would not be unjust or oppressive. In twenty years that would amount to $1,200,000,000. The State Board has exceeded this liberal amount by $722,593,166.

New York taxpayers should understand how large a share of the State tax fund comes out of their pockets. In 1896 the assessed valuation of all the real estate in the State of New York was $4,037,931,905. In the same year the assessed valuation of the real estate in this city was $1,731,509,143, or 42.87 per cent. of the whole. The subjoined table shows the personalty valuation of the city compared with that of the State:

	Assessed Personal erty in N. Y. County	Value Prop-	Assessed Personal erty in All Counties Except N. Y. County	Value Prop-	Excess in Assessed Value of Personalty in N. Y. County Over All Other Counties in the State
1890	$208,088,383		$86,040,748		$212,047,535
1891	321,000,518		60,549,549		261,050,969
1892	323,359,672		81,736,012		241,623,660
1893	370,936,136		40,477,720		330,458,416
1894	300,274,302		47,928,372		342,845,930
1895	370,919,007		79,589,412		291,338,595
1896	374,975,762		84,883,764		290,091,998
1897	381,449,065		.....		.....

Of the real estate subject to State taxation nearly one-half lies in New York City. Of the personal property more than three-quarters belongs to New Yorkers. The policy of the State Board of Equalization is to increase the city's share of the tax burden and lighten that of the rural counties. The city now has an opportunity to make them justify or abandon that policy.

HOW DO THEY LIKE IT?

We wonder if the respectable Republicans of New York realize the condition to which their party has been reduced by the rule of PLATT. Do they understand why QUIGG's conference was an ignominious failure? Do they clearly see in what a light he has exhibited their party?

Under instructions from the Republican County Committee Mr. QUIGG invited twelve political organizations to attend a conference at which plans for a union against Tammany were to be discussed. Four of these organizations accepted. Why did the others decline? Because under PLATT the Republican organization has become so selfish and disreputable that other organizations of standing and self-respect will not consort with it. The Citizens' Union must be excepted from this category. It declined QUIGG's invitation because its aims and principles do not permit it to take counsel with political parties. But it has a rather worse opinion than the others of PLATT's machine.

Of the four organizations which sent representatives to confer with QUIGG, two—the Brookfield Republicans and the Brooklyn Committee of Fifty—are of QUIGG's own party. The other two—the Purroy and the Harvier Democrats—are without standing or importance.

When was any great party ever put in such a humiliating position? But worse is to come. The Republicans are fighting hard against the Low candidacy. They are quarreling savagely among themselves and are in an ugly temper. But they have got to accept Low, and accept him in just the way they have sworn they would never accept him—that is, after his nomination by a "hostile" organization. Not to accept him would smash the machine and destroy PLATT.

How do the Republicans enjoy the fruits of PLATT's management and control?

MR. GAGE AND THE CURRENCY.

Two inferences may fairly be made as to the policy that the Secretary of the Treasury will propose to Congress when it meets three months hence. They are based on his public utterances and on his relations to the Administration. One is that he will go as far as he can go and hope for support from Congress toward relieving the Treasury from the danger and difficulty of maintaining large issues of legal-tender demand notes in perpetually renewed redemption in gold, and toward a safe bank currency which will correspond to the real needs of the business of the country. The second inference is that he will act in close sympathy and accord with President MCKINLEY.

The key to the situation is, therefore, public opinion. As at present constituted, neither the House nor the Senate can be relied on, without pressure, to take any positive action regarding the currency. Mr. REED is the House. He has long maintained that our present currency system is good enough if we only have revenue enough to redeem and lock up the legal tenders when they are presented in troublesome amounts. It is a crude theory and opposed to facts. Mr. HARRISON worked on it for four years. He started with a splendid reserve on hand and he had a surplus for three years running, but he wound up by having to take $50,000,000 belonging to the National banks, and would have had to borrow if his term had run two months longer. It is simply impossible to get Congress to raise revenue enough and spend little enough to leave a large reserve always available for the redemption of demand notes. Nevertheless, that is all the policy Mr. REED has or pretends to have in finance, and he will take no other except from the firm dictation of public opinion. Nor, of course, will the Senate act without such compulsion.

The purpose of Secretary GAGE clearly is to do all that he possibly can do to reduce our present currency to its least mischievous form and to substitute for it one that will be wholly free from inherent mischief and will do naturally, easily, and safely the work imposed on it by the business of the country. How much he can accomplish in this direction must depend, we repeat, on public opinion, and public opinion will largely be decided by the action of the men of business throughout the country. The task they have before them is by no means unpromising. Many of the obstacles of last year have been removed. In the first place, there was then a strong demand for a currency that would restore "good times." Good times have come and people will now listen to a sound scheme for a currency that will tend to keep times good. Then there was a clamor for "more money" because of general stagnation. Now people see that the country needs, not more, but more available and useful, money, that will answer the requirements of each section and each season without being heaped up when and where it is not needed.

Undoubtedly the Currency Commission which will shortly be announced under the authority of the Sound-Money Convention of last January will propose a plan having precisely this end in view, and that will be of great value in guiding and stimulating public opinion. Meanwhile no business man can better serve the permanent interests of all business than by the active and intelligent advocacy of the policy that Mr. GAGE has accepted. That is the one force to which the National Legislature will yield.

THE WOES OF WOODRUFF.

It has always been one of the troubles of Lieut. Gov. WOODRUFF that he could not get his fellow-citizens to take him seriously. He takes himself very seriously indeed, but the levity of the community continues to be in inverse proportion to his own gravity.

Mr. WOODRUFF is just now deeply involved in a complication which, in the class to which he aspires to belong, would, in France, for instance, lead to the crossing of swords and the "penetration of the sub-cutaneous tissue" of one or more of the parties thereto. He has been "insulted," and in a public place. It is true that the public place was the veranda of an inn, after the lights had been turned out, and when the insult was offered no one but himself was present; but it is precisely in this feature of the incident that the insult consists. According to the Lieutenant Governor, the history of his indignity was briefly this:

On Saturday night, or very early Sunday morning, Mr. WOODRUFF, Mr. PLATT, and Gov. BLACK, with ladies, whose names he might better have omitted, in crossing the "piazza" of a hotel at Coney Island, lost one of their number—to wit, Gov. BLACK. On the discovery of this mischance, Mr. WOODRUFF was sent by Mr. PLATT to recover the missing person, or at least to get from him the key to apartments needed for immediate use. Mr. WOODRUFF, retracing his steps, came upon the Governor, surrounded by JACOB WORTH, one BUTTLING, and other Brooklyn politicians, and BUTTLING, with what is now seen to have been malice, engaged Mr. WOODRUFF in idle and frivolous talk, and, among other things, asked the Lieutenant Governor why "PLATT" did not come down and see them. Thereupon Mr. WOODRUFF, with the fatal tendency to take himself seriously, offered to take the message to PLATT, and was urged with deceitful emphasis to do so. He did. He even penetrated to the innermost recesses of the Senator's apartments, despite the assurance that the Senator was "retiring." The sequel is thus told by Mr. WOODRUFF:

"He refused to go down. I left him and went down to the piazza, only to find WORTH and his companions gone. If the Senator had made up his mind to go down and see them, and had found them gone, it would have placed me in a very unpleasant position. I was mad clean through, and thoroughly tired of the bullyragging I got from the Sheriff, whose only purpose was to make me feel uncomfortable."

Mr. WOODRUFF is justly aggrieved. To be sent on a fool's errand to the presence of so august a personage as Senator PLATT, to have been saved only by accident from exposing the Senator to mortification as much worse than his own as a Senator plus a boss is greater than a mere Lieutenant Governor—this is indeed an "insult." What Mr. WOODRUFF will do about it he does not yet know. The only thing that has so far suggested itself is to "assume the leadership of the regular organization in Brooklyn." But why wreak vengeance on the "regular organization"? It was BUTTLING, not PLATT, who offered the insult.

VACATION IS OVER.

It is generally agreed that the Summer vacation season is over on Sept. 1. Those who have been away in the mountains or at the seaside trying to recruit their depleted physical forces come trooping into the city and settle down for another long stretch of hard work. The children prepare for school and there is a general furbishing up of faculties which have been permitted to lie fallow during the warm weather. But the question arises whether a good many of us do not regard our vacation as a period for unsystematic and too generous physical exercise. Are we not as a people given to working too enthusiastically in work time and playing too laboriously in play time?

There is an old but apt story of a young man whose friend found him with a sickly tan on his otherwise haggard and drawn countenance stretched out on a couch in a position suggesting complete weariness. The friend sympathetically inquired what was the matter, and the young man answered: "Oh, I've just come back from my vacation and now I'm resting." He had followed the too prevalent custom of working all the time for fifty weeks and then trying to crowd all his arrears of recreation into the other two. A good many of us, a great deal too many, are in the habit of doing that even in these days of rapidly growing enlightenment about matters that deeply concern our temporal welfare. The bicycle has done more toward recovering from labor some of the time it fairly owes to play, but it can do more, and other forms of physical recreation should have their opportunity.

If we were wise, we should endeavor to spread our exercise over the entire year. Ten minutes' work with dumb-bells once a week will do almost nothing toward developing and hardening the muscles. Ten minutes of it every day in the year will do enough to amaze any one who has not tried it. The Sunday afternoon walk is a pleasant thing, but its benefit is very small. It is nothing at all compared with the benefit of two miles done in half an hour every afternoon in every week of the year.

This is a subject which is well worthy of the attention of those just returning to settle down to their Winter's work. Not every person can spare the time for a good bicycle ride, but there are very few, indeed, who cannot walk two or three miles a day and swing a pair of Indian clubs for five minutes after rising in the morning. The amount of benefit to be got out of a small period of daily exercise is almost incalculable, and if the exercise is out of doors, so much the better. It will set the blood singing through the veins, make the digestion attend to business all the time, and blow the cobwebs out of the brain. Try it.

It is a significant thing for The London Times to publish, as it did yesterday morning, a carefully prepared statement by one of its correspondents in this country giving the encouraging facts regarding American railways. These railways furnish the bulk of all the American securities dealt in in London. The facts given by The Times are familiar enough on this side of the water—increased traffic following a long period of enforced economy and yielding increased net earnings—but not only are the English notoriously slow in recognizing such truths, but The Times is slower than the average Englishman. The publication of such a letter is an act of deliberation in that office, for it involves a decided change of policy. And as The Times is a very high authority with the class who have money to invest—not merely to gamble with—the incident is all the more significant. We may remark, in passing, that it confirms the view we took last week as to the further return of American securities which was predicted by the Governor of the Bank of England.

The "vigorous foreign policy" which early Summer paragraphs in "jingo" journals led their readers to look for at once is developing slowly at Washington and elsewhere. This observation is suggested by the fact that the State Department will be presently in the charge of Assistant Secretary of State CRIDLER, with Secretary SHERMAN in Ohio to make "one speech" for Senator HANNA, Assistant Secretary DAY resting at Canton, and Assistant Secretary ADEE, the man of largest experience and possibly ripest judgment now attached to the State Department, enjoying a prolonged bicycle tour of Southern France. There does not appear to be occasion for worrying lest the United States shall soon provoke anybody by pernicious activity.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Those young Cheyennes now in this city declare that they never saw so fine a metropolis as this, and our kindly Mayor, not to be outdone in courteous compliments, told the braves that they were the finest specimens of their tribe that he had ever had the pleasure of meeting. This interchange of opinions reminds one of the fact that

In August was the jackal born,
The rains came in September,
"Now such a fearful flood as this,"
Said he, "I don't remember."

—When Schoharie, some months ago, determined to attract attention for once, and did it by giving BRYAN a majority, thus dividing New York State into two parts, of which its lonely self formed one and all the remaining counties the other, there was a long moment of startled amazement. Then folks began to ask, first, how on earth Schoharie happened to hear that ANDREW JACKSON was not still a candidate for the Presidency, and, second, what earthly difference it made to the trappers who live over behind the Catskills whether the country used gold money or silver. Investigation revealed that one of Breakabeen's determined hunters had been led by accident and a fox over into Albany County, and while there had learned of JACKSON's death and several other exciting fragments of comparatively modern history. This news he carried back to Breakabeen, and as he managed to escape lynching as a disturber of ancient beliefs and customs, a fate which he came near meeting on the day of his return, the information he brought spread slowly from clearing to clearing, and by November Schoharie was well up with the procession—with its rear guard, that is. No light has ever been cast on the mystery why the county cast 3,838 of its 8,041 votes for silver, since now, as always, peltry forms the current medium of trade there, and all exchange of commodities is made under the simple and direct system of barter. Still, there has been a great awakening in Schoharie, and at least one of its inhabitants has been searching about for other evidences of the county's greatness than its vote for BRYAN. In a letter that has really appeared in print he says that Schoharie may be Dutch, but it is all right. Once it furnished a Governor for the State. He admits, by not dwelling on this point, that very little is proved by it, but much stress is laid by him on the facts that the present State Entomologist is a Schoharie man, and that the Encyclopaedia Britannica mentions the county as "rich in geological deposits." Here, surely, are real claims for respectful admiration. As the defender of Schoharie well says: "A low order of mankind would scarcely appreciate a geological field," but there are people who do, and THE TIMES hastens to join their ranks. Other papers may try to have fun with Schoharie County, but this one refuses to seek amusement in any such way, and will keep its attention constantly fixed on the State Entomologist and the geological deposits.

—With a "gold zone" extending for 500 miles and about equally divided by the boundary between American and British possessions, there would seem to be no great need for the authorities on either side to hinder the development of the Yukon region by imposing troublesome restrictions on the miners. The latter are quite able to maintain order, and they have manifested a determination to do so. Unless "retaliatory" measures excite quite needless animosities, the assembled gold diggers are not apt to remember that, when at home, they are shadowed by different flags, but they will unite against the common enemies, cold and hunger, and so have lots of time in which to gather up the treasure, abundant enough for them all.

—In Monroe County, Ala., a negro has just been lynched for committing the crime for which another negro in that same county was not long ago duly tried, sentenced to death, and executed, all in a speedy, decent, and orderly manner. In commenting on these facts, The Mobile Register says: "They prove that resort to lynching is not primarily caused by the delays or uncertainties of court proceedings." That is beyond question, but one can easily doubt if "a satisfaction of the human passion for revenge for injury done," which The Register gives as the explanation of these episodes, is adequate to account for them. A vast majority of the persons who take part in murders of this kind have suffered no direct personal wrong from the criminals whom they hang or shoot. Moreover, the lynchers do not belong to a class that is usually moved to violent action by the wrongs of those in whom they have no immediate interest. There is reason to suspect that humanity has not yet altogether outgrown its delight in killing, as killing, and without much regard for the excuse. For a good many centuries it has been agreed by common consent that to take human life is a dreadful thing, but common consent is not instinct, and before these centuries there were others, vastly more numerous, when the views of men on this subject were much those of wolves or pickerel, and slaughter was the order of the day. To kill or be killed was the alternative, and, naturally, to kill, and not to be killed, was a pleasure as well as a necessity. On most occasions, nowadays, it is safer to conquer the thirst for blood than to satisfy it, and for that and other reasons the thirst is disappearing, but it is not yet quite extinct, even in the best of us, for we "take after" the ancestors who were cave dwellers as well as those who came over in the Mayflower or in later immigrant ships. In the North as well as in the South, mobs, as distinguished from the people, positively enjoy an opportunity to indulge the ancient passion, and do indulge it in exact proportion to the incidental safety from serious consequences.

PERSONAL.

—A once prominent statesman happened to visit Montana the other day, and while he was there an impertinent person submitted to him this question: "Would changing the vignette, legend, or milling on any one of our coins change its efficiency or value in the commercial world?" The once prominent statesman reflected for a while and then wrote out this reply: "The changing of the inscription upon our coins would not affect the value of the coins in the commercial world, but if the stamp of the English sovereign were substituted for the Goddess of Liberty and the American eagle, our American coins might be more pleasing to those who think that our financial policy should be determined for us by the financiers of London." There's argument for you, and logic, and—well, and once prominent statesmanship. The questioner was ex-Senator SANDERS, and the answerer—it hardly needs saying—was a lecturer named BRYAN.

—In the course of an address on "The Higher Life," delivered this week in the Ursuline school at New Rochelle, the eloquent Mr. HENRY A. ADAMS treated the nineteenth century, its aspirations and its achievements, with almost cruel severity. Mr. ADAMS will be remembered by people who keep posted on ecclesiastical matters as the sometime assistant rector of the Church of the Redeemer, in this city, who abandoned that position, and Episcopalianism as well, because, as he stated in print at the time, he was tired of being "the hired mouthpiece of a Vestry of rich men, sometimes immoral, often ignorant, usually officious, and always in the way." Having thus cut loose from the church which, not quite ungratefully, had employed his talents for several years, Mr. ADAMS returned to that in which he was born and bred, and the rest is mostly silence. There have been, however, rumors of plays written but not acted—that will make another story some day, perhaps—and occasionally he has been allowed to tell things to audiences like the feminine one that heard him with such rapt attention in New Rochelle on Monday. Mr. ADAMS informed these ladies that latter-day tendencies and progress were all wrong. The only products of modern education, he said, were young women who pretended to have read MAETERLINCK and hadn't, while all that science had accomplished was the addition of a bug or two to the already sufficiently long lists in the natural history books, and the ideal great man of these days was he who spoke with knowledge on the disposal of garbage. "Just think of it," repeated Mr. ADAMS, "an authority on sewers is now regarded as a marvelous person!" So infectious was the tone of contemptuous horror with which Mr. ADAMS uttered these words that his auditors really hated themselves for not having been born in the ages when there were no sewers and consquently no authorities on them, but when typhus fever and other romantic assistants toward spirituality were the constant subjects of contemplation. It might be possible to question whether the young woman who pretends to have read Belgian plays is the only outcome of modern education, and if all scientists think that a life work which ends in the discovery of one bug is a great success, but we must tell Mr. ADAMS that he has many companions as ready as he to scorn the authority on sewers. Perhaps the twentieth century will bow down before men wise in sanitation, but this one barely pays them living wages, and few, very few, recognize them as great. Mr. ADAMS is nowhere near so solitary as he imagines, and elsewhere than in suburban villages he can find "earnest" persons like those whom he complimented Monday who will intermit their discussions of challis and hired girls to applaud his denunciations of common sense and his sneers at reforms that have been bought with the lives and agonies of millions. He should not be unjust to his age.

—As the Anarchists in this city, much to the satisfaction of most of them, are effectually forbidden to do anything violent, they naturally expect the editor of their paper to balance matters by writing with much fierceness. But as Herr MOST discovered by lamentable experience that words are punished as well as acts in this law and order ridden city, he became almost as mild in word as his friends were in deed, and there was no excitement anywhere. In such circumstances the circulation of Die Freiheit diminished until even a professional affidavitician couldn't see it, and Herr MOST has been obliged to seek a new field. He chooses Buffalo. This speaks ill either for Buffalo or for Herr MOST's judgment. It's hard to decide which, but New York can afford to leave the settlement of that problem to the course of future events in Erie County.

THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTY.

Are Brooklyn Republicans Repeating a Feat Which Marked the Schieren Campaign?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to reports, some very reputable Republicans of Brooklyn are attempting, as the Committee of Fifty, the very same feat with reference to this year's movement for non-partisanship which, as the Committee of One Hundred, they successfully performed for the corresponding movement in the Schieren year in Brooklyn. That feat, in each case, may be simply defined as the spiking of the movement, so far as the very essence of its original and ostensible object is concerned, and the perversion of it into a movement in aid of the Republican partisan machine, as against the Democratic machine, enabling the former to exploit, for the benefit of its brand of machinism and partisanship, much of the sentiment for non-partisanship which in each case a Citizens' Union had been at great pains to concentrate and make vocal.

The Brooklyn Citizens' Union was effectively side-tracked by the organization, just in the nick of time, of a Committee of 100, which professed to have come into the field for the one purpose of promoting the union's object, by co-ordinating the various forces which were separately agitating for that object, including the Citizens' Union itself, and a number of other local associations and groups. So much was this the alleged purpose of the committee that, by invitation communicated through F. W. Hinrichs, then Chairman of the union, a number of us, who had been most active in the formation and management of the union, met Major Hobbs and others at Senator Brush's house and participated in the organization of the committee, which, by the way, had James McKeen as Chairman and A. S. Haight as Treasurer.

As it turned out, however, the policy actually carried out by that committee, like that now favored by the present reincarnation of the same spirit, was not that of wholly refusing to recognize either National party in municipal affairs, but, on the contrary, that of helping one of them, the Republican Party, to defeat the other, the Democratic Party, on condition only, apparently, that the candidate for Mayor should be a nice, reputable man, persona grata to the well-to-do clubmen in control of the committee. The latter having been allowed to assume the leadership of the pseudo non-partisanship movement, the radicals of that day awoke to the reality too late, and were unable to prevent the stampeding of their supporters to the nominee when the committee, in the name of the movement, calmly agreed to swing the latter into line behind the candidate of the machine Republican City Convention, if only that candidate were such a man as Schieren. Naturally, the Republicans being notoriously the minority party, the candidate was precisely such a man as Schieren, but Schieren as the candidate, primarily, of the Republican machine, Schieren as the self-styled Republican, who, according to an interview a few days before election, declared this fact, of his known party affiliation, to be a sufficient answer to queries as to his intentions with respect to his conduct of the Mayor's office in the matter of patronage, &c. I unhesitatingly assert that the Schieren election and administration have made it decidedly harder, in view of the circumstances alluded to, to make Brooklyn Democrats take any stock in the good faith of any alleged non-partisan movement, and that many who were brought into camp (the Republican camp) by the Committee of One Hundred will take good care not to assist the same gentlemen under their new name to do equally successful foraging this year. As I understand it, there is really no organization back of this committee, which has only its members' votes to give.

My deliberate conclusion is that these gentlemen—the committee, if you choose—are not really non-partisan at all, but simply desirous of having the great offices held by persons of their class, a result which a majority of the committee sincerely believes to be attainable in these cities only by defeating Tammany, (or McLaughlin,) as the case may be. Their plea that the reformers, for the sake of victory, should join hands with Platt could hardly be made in good faith by any one who understood that the non-recognition of either Platt or Sheehan, and what these stand for, is of the very essence of the one principle in which alone the Citizens' Union finds its raison d'être, so that for it to aim at victory by union with Platt would be to seek to avert defeat by consenting in advance to all the consequences of defeat.

Votes, of course, the reformers want, and should be glad to get; but the only votes they can afford to strive for are those of individual citizens, Republicans, if you please, but Republicans who can be induced, as individuals, to give those votes on their own authority, and not simply as adherents of one of the two great party organizations, whose interference in municipal affairs is at once a great impertinence and a fruitful source of ill.

CHARLES FREDERIC ADAMS,
100 Broadway.
New York, Aug. 30, 1897.

SENATOR FRYE'S ARGUMENT.

Some Effects of the Bounty and Tonnage Tax Laws.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"This committee met many times in New York and in the rooms of the Senate Committee on Commerce, discussed the various propositions before them, but had not arrived at any conclusion up to the adjournment of the extra session. I was present at most of the meetings. The projects considered were a bounty law, a revision for efficacy of the postal subsidy law, a tonnage tax, the proceeds to be appropriated to the marine, and discriminating duties. SENATOR FRYE."

I will suppose that Senator Frye owns a market garden in the vicinity of Portland. He naturally desires to get his truck to the city as cheaply as possible, but he has no wagon of his own, and he finds it expensive to hire other people to carry it for him. So he goes to Mr. Spokes, the wheelwright, saying: "Spokes, I want you to build me a wagon; what will you charge for it?" "One hundred and twenty-five dollars," replies Spokes.

"Why," answers the Senator, "I can get one built in the next town for $100."

"Yes," returns Spokes, "I know you could if our town would let you, but you are aware that it has passed an ordinance on purpose to encourage and foster my home industry; that no man can go outside of its limits to buy a wagon. You must pay my price or go without one."

"Well," says Mr. Frye, "we'll call a town meeting and see what can be done about it." The Senator states his case before the meeting.

"It is all right," he contends, "to protect Spokes. Everybody ought to be protected. I mean everybody excepting the hired laborers, the professional men, the seamstresses, the laundry women and such, who pay most of the taxes, and by whom I mean the majority. I certainly want protection myself; now how will I get it?"

"Don't know," answers the Moderator. "What do you think can be done for you in your line?"

"Well," answers the Senator, "I am willing to pay Spokes $125 for the wagon, but I want $25 of it returned to me in the shape of a bounty." The proposition is put before the meeting and is rejected by a large majority. "Any other suggestion to offer, Senator?" "Yes; I could make it up on a subsidy." "A subsidy? What for?" "Why for carrying the mails." "We've got all the postal accommodation we want now." "Well, to encourage Spokes in building wagons. Don't you see that his building a wagon for me in which to carry a few letters to Portland would result in his building more wagons for others?" "No, we don't, unless everybody that buys a wagon of him should have a subsidy also." "All right; let us all have subsidies and bounties, too." "But who is to pay for them?"

"Who? Why you fellows who don't own any. It would help the town if people in Portland should see Spokes's wagons with his name upon them in the streets. I am not selfish; I am patriotic, I am."

"You won't?" "Now can't you just pay me something according to the weight my wagon will carry?" "No?" "Well, finally, can't you discriminate against the out-of-town fellows who carry our produce for us?" "You can't?" "What is there to be done?" "Nothing but to follow out the principles you have advocated in Washington. Let Spokes continue to build no wagons excepting a few to run about town, and let the outsiders carry all our produce to the city and bring back its returns. They are making a handsome thing out of it, and they are the men you protect and who do not care for a change."

JOHN CODMAN.
St. Denis Hotel, New York, Aug. 31, 1897.

TO NATIONAL DEMOCRATS!

Our course is clear. The Nation's prow we seek
To steer in safety's path 'mid Scylla and Charybdis—threat'ning, dang'rous, frowning rocks
Piled up by those great Parties which have shaped
And piloted our voyage in the past.
Alas, great Parties change! Their greatness lives
But while great principles and leaders great
Have sway. When selfish lust of place and pelf
Usurps the throne of patriotic zeal,
When petty, windy, mouthing men displace
The safe and trusty leaders of the past,
Either the Party which doth breed such men,
Or else the nation which such party claims
To serve, is hast'ning headlong to its fall.
We recognize the glorious career
Of that great Party which unchained the slave.
We take a kindling and increasing pride
In all its battles fought for human rights;
In all the blood-stained sacrifices made
From Freedom's snow-white, shining Temple-walls
To wipe dread slavery's hideous, inky blot.
This noble conflict brought forth noble men;
Men all aglow to serve their nation's needs;
Men who both loathed and spurned the slightest breath
And prompting of self-interest; to whom
Self-love was naught and country every thing.
How sad the contrast of to-day! Just placed
In power after election-battle full
Of dire alarm and fear—its cohorts swelled
By our adherence to their ranks, the cry
Of "Honest Money" ringing o'er the field,
That cry by which the Victory was won—
It calmly, basely turns its back upon
The pressing, tow'ring issue of the hour
And gives its thoughts to plunder and to spoils.
See every Trust and Manufacturing group
Rush scurrying to the Protection pot,
Each armed with hungry, mighty dipper which,
In hottest, greediest haste to fill the first,
They dingle, dingle each against the next,
Until, with Dingley-chorus jubilant,
They all go home full-sated and appeased!
Strange statecraft that would tax a nation rich!
That on false plea to protect industry
Would slyly pilfer from the pockets of
The unprotected, gullish multitude
To pour it in the laps of favored few;
That will not grasp the clear and simple thought
That nations cannot sell unless they buy;
And that the healthful Commerce of the world
Is based not on some trade-repelling law,
Not on some cunning scheme to overreach,
But on the free and welcomed interchange
Of what each country's fitted best to make,
Thus adding to the wealth and strength of all.
The Party that unmanacled the slave
Doth now forge shackles on the limbs of Trade,
That Party we oppose and shall oppose.

And Democratic Party, glorious once,
But now defiled—which faithful guardian stood
In childhood days of this Republic's life;
Which ever fought 'gainst favored privilege;
Which followed an ideal of government
Administered with simple, honest thrift;
With rich traditions of a glorious past;
With memories of Statesmen famed and true;
Which in these latter days twice gave the land
A President and Cabinet of men
Afire with patriotic fervency,
Of solid, sturdy, fearless common sense,
Of governmental policy which would,
If granted time to blossom and bear fruit,
Have raised our country to a higher plane
Of national well-being and content.
That proud, historic Party—how abject,
How swift and deep its fall! Its statesmen all
Are driven from its fold; its time-tried leaders
Scorned and vilified; its ancient precepts
Thrust aside and spurned; and all its charts
And landmarks lost in suicidal rage
To madly chase unripe, unsafe conceits
Of men of mental immaturity.
It tried to stir the poor against the rich,
Engendering fratricidal discontent.
It cast a threatening slur on that august
And honored fount of law, that higest court,
The shield and bulwark of our liberties.
It railed against long-standing office tenure,
Our own time's most beneficent Reform,
Of faithful public-service spur and crown,
To cleanse our politics the only means.
It had a madcap plan to freely coin
The Silver of the world—and dollars make
Of every fifty cents; and dreamed that law
Could value stamp; and that we'd double wealth
If we should legislate that two is four.
Strange makeshift this to help the debtor scale
His debt; to dazzle simple laboring men
With tempting show of increased wage—the while
Their very meat and substance suffers loss!
Strange madness that, upon the rash advice
Of wild, ebullient quacks—against the one
Unanimous opinion and alarm
Of students of Finance—would overturn
The monetary standard of the land
And sink us to an Asiatic plane!
Yet most repugnant, most abhorred of sights,
To see this Party's representatives,
Elected to oppose Protection's greed,
Themselves join hands in dipping from the pot
And help corrupt their own State with the spoil.

If this be true Democracy, we are
Not Democrats. If genuine Democrats
We are, then is this false Democracy.
We are not duped by glamour of a name
We are not tied to any Party's tail.
We stand for Money SOUND, for Freer Trade,
For equal opportunity to all;
No tax except for Government support
And Government expenses minimized,
Reform of Civil Service; prudent, wise
Economy in each department of
The State; respect for law and the supreme
And Highest Court of Law; a bitter hate
Of Jingo Policy—and, crowning all,
A deep regard for truest Righteousness,
Thus giving safety, dignity at home
And honorable Peace with all the world.
This is what we would call Democracy.
The rank and file, the many that are prone
To follow other minds, have been betrayed
By specious argument of shallow and
Designing men. Their real intent is pure.
Soon will the truth infiltrate through their minds
That Populist is Populist e'en when
He masquerades in Democratic garb;
And then these leaders false and dangerous
Will be exposed and hotly flung aside.
Our day will come! There is no touchstone like
The Truth. If false, our principles should fail.
If true, they cannot fail; and, step by step,
They'll gain the vantage ground until we rout
The foe and lead in glorious victory.

LOUIS R. EHRICH.
Colorado Springs, Col.

NEWS OF THE OLD WORLD

Gen. Low Thinks the Indian Uprising Will Be Easily Subdued by British Arms.

DUKE THE GUEST OF DUNRAVEN

Greece Offers Her Stamp Revenues Exceeding 11,000,000 Drachmas for the Service of the Indemnity Loan—Mr. Croker Starts for Home.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—Gen. Low has written a letter to The Standard enjoining the public to have patience and confidence in the military authorities in India. He says that it is useless to order an advance of the troops until the men are properly equipped. Khyber Pass, he thinks, will be easily recaptured, and he is of the opinion that the whole uprising will collapse at the first success of the British arms.

He adds that it will take time to collect the necessary troops and to transport the animals, provisions, and munitions to the scene of the trouble.

KOHAT PASS AGAIN OPEN.

Col. Gordon's Column Proceeds Toward Its Destination.

BOMBAY, Aug. 31.—Great relief is felt in official circles here at the news that the tribesmen who yesterday blocked the Kohat Pass have been dispersed. Col. Gordon's column of troops proceeded toward Kohat from Peshawur this morning.

Dispatches received from Peshawur today say that all is quiet there, though occasional shots are exchanged between the advance posts and the insurgents.

A cavalry reconnoissance was made at daybreak to-day in force as far as the entrance of the Khyber Pass without the discovery of any of the enemy.

The notorious Mullah of Haddah, who has been at the bottom of a great deal of the present trouble, is reported to have refused to send assistance to the Afridis, who begged him for aid. The Mullah announces his intention of immediately attacking the Khan of Dir, on account of the latter's friendship for the British. The Dir's troops are all watching the frontier. The Mullah has been joined by large numbers of tribesmen from Afghan territory.

Disquieting news has been received from Quetta, the British military post in Baluchistan. The tribesmen have assembled on the hills about the Sibi-Mushkaf-Bolan Railroad in such numbers that the authorities have telegraphed to the Governor General, the Earl of Elgin, asking for reinforcements of artillery and for a heavy force of infantry.

Other signs of coming trouble in this region are found in the flight into the territory of the Ameer of Afghanistan of two important chiefs, the heads of the Bungalazai and Sehri tribes. In addition, large bodies of the population of the Pishin villages, with their families, are crossing the border.

Two artillery Lascars and four coolies who were working upon a redoubt near the Harrar Railroad, eight miles from Quetta, have been killed by Ghazis.

The native levies in that district are generally considered unreliable.

Khawaschan, one of the most influential Khans of the Afridis, has joined the tribes in the Khyber Pass. His house in Peshawur has been seized by the authorities.

There have been many sunstrokes among the members of the different British columns operating against the enemy.

The Civil and Military Gazette, a paper of high standing, says:

"The empire is wrapped up in red tape. Col. Warburton, whose influence in the Khyber is a greater guarantee of peace than a garrison, offered his services when the outbreak occurred, and was refused because he had passed the age for active service.

"The mobilization scheme broke down and the frontier force was stuck for want of transport. Orders to purchase animals are just being issued.

"We know as a fact that the Mohmands in the Shabakar fight were nearly all armed with Lee-Metford and Martini rifles, and that the Haddah Mullah paid them, each fighter receiving eight annas in cash daily.

"It is rumored that a day was fixed for the tribes to attack simultaneously."

SULTAN WATCHING INDIA.

He Orders His Representatives to Telegraph News Without Delay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—The Sultan is following the events in India with the closest attention. He has ordered Turkish representatives in different countries to telegraph full reports of anything bearing on the situation without delay.

The arrests of Armenians continue. It is rumored that Murad Bey has either fled or has been done away with. Friends have not seem him since last Thursday.

GREEK INDEMNITY LOAN.

The Government Offers the Stamp Revenues in Payment.

ATHENS, Aug. 31.—The Government in its reply to the powers offers the stamp revenues, exceeding 11,000,000 drachmas annually for the service of the indemnity loan. As a guarantee the Government proposes that the representatives of the contracting parties shall affix a special seal to all stamp paper.

ROYALTY DUNRAVEN'S GUEST.

The Duke and Duchess of York Arrive at Adare Manor.

DUBLIN, Aug. 31.—The Duke and Duchess of York, who left Killarney by special train, have arrived at Adare Manor, the seat of Lord Dunraven, where they will stay to-night.

The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Gerold Balfour, the Commander of the Forces in Ireland, Lord Roberts of Kandahar, and other distinguished persons are also the guests of Lord Dunraven.

Adare Manor was beautifully decorated in honor of their Royal Highnesses, who were enthusiastically welcomed by the crowds of people assembled about the place.

ZION CONGRESS IN DISORDER.

Stormy Scenes Result During the Deliberations at Basel.

BASEL, Aug. 31.—Dr. Theodor Herzl, originator of the project to purchase Palestine and resettle the Hebrews there, presided at the morning sitting of the Zionist Congress to-day. The delegates discussed the scheme to centralize the Zionist movement, the Central Committee, according to the proposition, being located in Vienna and consisting of twenty-three members representing all of the natural groups, all Jews being asked to contribute to the central fund, subscriptions to this fund being made the basis of franchise for the election of delegates to future Congresses.

The afternoon sitting, held for the purpose of electing members of the committee, led to stormy scenes. Dr. Herzl vacated the chair to M. Nordau, who finally succeeded in restoring order. All of the members of the Central Committee were elected except the English and American delegates. The subject of finances was then discussed. Resolutions were passed authorizing the committee to raise a fund of £10,000,000. Reports were read showing that the colonies in Palestine are in a flourishing condition. A commission was appointed to report on the subject of the proposed university at Jerusalem. The Zionist Congress closed its evening with scenes of great enthusiasm. The meeting in 1898 will be held at Jerusalem.

German Sailor Executed at Sea.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to The Times from St. Petersburg says it is stated that a German sailor who stabbed a Russian in a public garden during the visit of Emperor William was tried by a naval court-martial and shot as soon as the German squadron left the Russian waters.

Bismarck Has Neuralgia.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Prince Bismarck is again suffering from neuralgia of the face. Dr. Schweninger is in attendance upon the ex-Chancellor.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE COMING.

His Arrival in Washington This Month Expected to Reveal the President's Cuban Policy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee is expected here the latter part of September. His arrival is likely to mark the beginning of the development of a definite policy in regard to Cuba. Some of his recent reports are said to furnish additional proof of the failure of Weyler's attempts to suppress the insurrection.

President McKinley's policy was to give the Spanish Government ample time in which to demonstrate its ability or inability to successfully cope with the Cuban situation. Officials in the State Department look for a definite announcement by the President during the coming Autumn. There is evidence that this move is being anticipated at Madrid, and the sending of additional troops to Cuba is accepted in well-informed diplomatic circles as quite as much a provision to stand against the United States, if the occasion should arise, as to fight the Cubans.

Capt. Gen. Weyler has found it impossible to take care of the troops now on the island, and the concentration of additional soldiers in and about Havana will not in the least awe the insurgents, although it may serve the Spanish purpose as a demonstration designed to affect action by the United States.

AMERICAN CITIZEN MURDERED.

Eduardo Otasa Taken from His Cuban Home by Soldiers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—Through information furnished by ex-American Consul in Cuba Henriquez it was learned that Eduardo Otasa, an American citizen and brother of Dr. Joaquin Otasa of 137 West Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, was recently taken from his plantation in Guayabal, Cuba, and ruthlessly slain by a squad of Spanish soldiers. Otasa was a Spaniard by birth and at one time resided in New York with his wife and five children.

According to the Consul's story, Otasa was awakened one night about 12 o'clock by a loud rap at the door. He went down stairs and there found four soldiers and their sergeant, who dragged him off to the headquarters of the commander. This was the last night his wife saw him alive. Hour after hour during the following day the distressed woman anxiously awaited his return, but Otasa failed to come. Fearing that he had met with foul play, the wife after several days went to the quarters of the commander and explained the circumstances attending her husband's disappearance.

"May I see him?" she said at length.

"Indeed, Madam, I know nothing about him," he replied.

"Why, did you not send for him?" she asked.

"Never," responded the Commander. "I did not know the man. I believe your story, however, and will promise you that an investigation is made before nightfall."

At last one day, exactly two weeks from the time her husband was forced from his home, she was handed the following note:

"Come at once to the woods opposite the house. Important."

Accompanied by several of her children, Mrs. Otasa proceeded to the scene, and there found a neighboring planter seated on a fallen tree in front of her husband's decomposed body. It had been dug out of the ground by a couple of the planter's dogs.

These facts were then brought to the attention of Consul General Lee. Gen. Lee reported the matter to Gen. Weyler and also to the department at Washington, but neither the department nor Dr. Otasa has made a public announcement of the case owing to the fact that the widow has been threatened with a similar fate should an investigation be started.

There had been the bitterest enmity between Otasa and the Mayor of Guayabal, and it is the opinion of ex-Consul Henriquez, who is intimately acquainted with the Mayor and the Otasa family, that the deed was perpetrated under a direct order of the Mayor.

SHARP FIGHTING IN CUBA.

Gen. Luque's Column Captures an Insurgent Camp in Santiago.

HAVANA, Aug. 31.—Gen. Linares, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, has been engaged with an insurgent force. The enemy lost two men killed and the troops lost thirteen men killed, including two Captains. The horse of Gen. Linares was struck by two bullets and killed.

A Spanish column, consisting of 1,200 men of all arms, under the command of Gen. Luque and Col. Sotomayor, recently left Holguin, Province of Santiago de Cuba, with the intention of attacking an insurgent force which occupied a strongly fortified position of Sabana de Becerro. The troops camped nine miles from the enemy's position without being observed, and during the night the Spanish commander ordered two guerrilla companies and three companies of Spanish infantry to surprise the enemy. The Spanish forces approached close to the insurgent camp and then rushed upon it under a heavy fire, from two sides and captured it. The insurgents were completely taken by surprise and fled in disorder, with the loss of sixty men killed, according to the official report, and carried away their wounded.

The insurgent Gen. Estrada is said to have been wounded in both legs.

The troops lost fourteen men killed and had thirty-six wounded.

The forces of the San Quintin battalion recently fought at Hoyo Colorado, Havana Province, an insurgent band under the Cuban leader Urra. The insurgents left eight dead on the field. Among those killed, according to the official Spanish advices, was the insurgent leader Urra. A large number of documents and the banner of the Cuban band were captured. The band of insurgents disbanded after this skirmish and defeat.

The Captain General arrived to-day at the sugar estate of San Antonio, near Madruga, Province of Havana. He has just paid a visit to Guines.

SENORITA CISNEROS'S CASE.

Consul General Lee Sweeps Away the Romance Surrounding Her.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Consul General Lee's investigation into the circumstances attending the arrest of the young Cuban girl, Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros, has resulted in sweeping away a great deal of the romance that attached to her case. He cabled the State Department to-day that the girl is not the niece of the Marquese Santa Lucia, as has been proclaimed, but is the daughter of a poor and respectable Cuban named Augustin Cossio.

Her mother's name, Cisneros, was added to her own according to the Spanish custom, making her full name Evangelina Cossio y Cisneros. Moreover, Gen. Lee reports that this girl is not an only daughter, nor has she been raised in wealth and luxury, but is one of five children.

GOLD WANTED IN NICARAGUA.

Merchants Petition the Government to Sell the Present Coinage.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, via Galveston, Texas, Aug. 31.—A meeting of merchants, which was largely attended, was held here to-day.

Resolutions were adopted deploring the present financial condition of Nicaragua, and petitioning the Government to place the country upon a gold basis, estimating the present paper dollar or silver dollar at 30 cents gold, asking for the issuance of gold certificates in their place and at this valuation, and requesting the Government to export and sell the present coinage of Nicaragua.

Spain to Banish Anarchists.

MADRID, Aug. 31.—The Spanish Government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all Anarchists from Spain. It is announced here that Anarchists will no longer be allowed to land in England, and that, therefore, the Government of Spain must "deport them to some American republic or to a distant Spanish porsession."

Race from Paris to St. Petersburg.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—As one of the results of the announcement at Cronstadt of the alliance between France and Russia, the Automobile Club is organizing a monster race of motor cars from Paris to St. Petersburg.

Large Corn Crop in Argentina.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 31.—Argentine Republic crops have been greatly benefited by rains. El Diario estimates the corn yield at 20,000,000 hectolitres, of which 12,000,000 hectolitres is available for export.

Kaiser Unveils a Monument.

BERLIN, Aug. 31.—Emperor William this afternoon unveiled the equestrian monument of "William the Great," at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle at Coblenz.

ENGLISH ADIEUS TO CROKER.

Friends at the London Railway Station Bid Him Farewell.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—A number of friends assembled this morning at Waterloo Railroad Station, in order to bid farewell to Mr. Richard Croker and his family, who left London at 9:40 A. M. for Southampton, to embark for the United States on the American Line steamship New York. Mr. Croker was in the best of spirits, and enjoyed excellent health.

KURDS AND ARMENIANS FIGHT.

Losses of the Former Estimated at from 300 to 600.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Tabreez confirms the news of heavy fighting between the Kurds and Armenians on the frontier. The commander of the cavalry of the Kurds was killed, according to the report, and his son narrowly escaped. The losses of the Kurds are variously estimated at from 300 to 600 killed and wounded. The Armenians claim to have lost only 20.

CORBIN-PARSONS WEDDING.

It Will Take Place in the Chapel of Saint Cornelius, on Governors Island, Sept. 7.

Miss Katherine Corbin, daughter of Col. Corbin, Adjutant General of the Department of the East, and William Usher Parsons of New York are to be married in the chapel of St. Cornelius, on Governors Island, Sept. 7. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Morgan Dix of Trinity Church.

The bridal party will walk from the house to the chapel, preceded by Miss Lewellyn Parsons, Miss McElroy of Rochester, Miss Edith Williams of Detroit, Miss Miles of Washington, D. C.; Miss Milmine and Miss Kittredge of New York, Miss Greeley of Boston, Miss Seccomb of Washington, Conn., Miss Hankins of Chicago, and Miss Stoddard of New Haven, all in white muslin gowns. The maid of honor will be Miss Bertha Phillips of Chicago, and the other bridesmaids Miss Parsons and the Misses Charlotte Abigail, and Louise Parsons, sisters of the groom.

Henry Parsons, a brother of the groom, will be best man, and the ushers will be J. Parsons, C. E. Milmine, Rutherford Hayes Corbin, and Dr. J. Bentley Squier of New York.

A reception will take place immediately after the wedding, and the Governors Island Band will furnish the music.

After a trip of a few weeks, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons will make their home at Irvington-on-Hudson. Col. Corbin is under orders for duty in Washington, and as he desired that the wedding should occur at the Governors Island home, the date of the wedding is earlier than had been intended.

McAlpin-Martin Engagement.

ALBANY, Aug. 31.—The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Martin, eldest daughter of Henry T. Martin of this city, and a niece of Bradley Martin, to Benjamin McAlpin, son of Gen. Edward A. McAlpin of New York.

THE MAIN STREET BLOCKED.

Traffic Suspended in Matawan, N. J., by the Moving of a Building.

MATAWAN, N. J., Aug. 31.—The citizens of this place are indignant over the fact that a large schoolhouse is being moved through the main avenue of the town and is seriously interfering with traffic. An injunction was issued by Vice Chancellor Emory of Newark and served to-day upon Foreman Matthews, who has charge of the job, with the result that the building now stands in the centre of Main Street, shutting off traffic.

The colored Methodists of East Matawan were in need of a house of worship and agreed with the owner of the schoolhouse to pay $900 for the building if moved from its position at Mount Pleasant to their lot in East Matawan. Foreman Matthews was given charge of the moving, and without procuring permission to move the building through the town started the work. The building is a wide one and fills Main Street from curb to curb.

Main Street is a portion of the county road from Freehold, and is under the control of the Board of Freeholders of Monmouth County. Freeholder Farry of this township brought the matter to the attention of the Board of Freeholders, and pronounced it an outrage upon the rights of Matawan's residents. The board took action in the matter, and the injunction served to-day is the result.

The citizens think that the injunction only makes matters worse, and a petition to have the injunction set aside is being circulated.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"A Southern Romance" will be produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Saturday night.

The Bijou Theatre will open Monday afternoon with Roland Reed's company in "The Wrong Mr. Wright."

Marie Geistinger will appear this season for an engagement of forty nights under the management of Gustave Amberg.

E. J. Henley will begin his dramatic classes to-day at the Berkeley Lyceum instead of at Carnegie Hall, as originally intended.

Charles Canfield will take the place of Robert Edeson in "Under the Red Robe," which opens for an engagement in Chicago Monday.

The Empire Theatre will open to-night with "Secret Service," which will be followed Sept. 20 by Maude Adams in "The Little Minister."

Charles Hoyt's new piece, "A Stranger in New York," will be presented at the Garrick Theatre Sept. 13. "The Good Mr. Best" will be sent to Chicago.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Nahan Franko as musical director of his opera "La Poupée." It is said that Mr. Hammerstein will enjoin Thomas Q. Seabrooke from presenting "Papa Gou Gou" and Vernona Jarbeau from giving "A Paris Doll," which it is claimed are infringements on "La Poupée."

J. A. E. Malone, stage manager of George Edwardes's London productions, occupied a box at Daly's Theatre last night, and witnessed the performance of "The Circus Girl." He said that the piece was given here a better performance in its entirety than the production at the Gaiety Theatre, London. Mr. Malone will remain in the city for a few weeks to direct rehearsals and stage the new version of "The Geisha," which will follow the present attraction.

Messrs. Weber & Fields have secured from the Grace T. Bright estate the lease of the store 1,209 Broadway, which they will convert into a café annex to their music hall. It was the original intention of the music hall managers to lease the store immediately adjoining the music hall in order to widen the lobby, but there was some difficulty about securing the lease. The new café entrance will also be used as an entrance to the music hall. The place will be opened to-morrow night with a new burlesque called "The Glad Hand," by Kenneth Lee.

The special-request programme to be played to-night by the Metropolitan Permanent Orchestra at the Madison Square Roof Garden, will be the last of its kind this season. It is as follows: March, "Ambassador," Max Witt; overture, "Martha," Flotow; "Album Leaf," Wagner; "Spring Song," Mendelssohn; selection, "Mikado," Sullivan; overture, "Mignon," Thomas; (a) dance of the "Sun Feast," (b) "Bolero," Willer; intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana," Mascagni; "Germany," from "The Nations," Moszkowski; "Wotan's Farewell," from "Die Walküre," Wagner; overture, "Merry Wives of Windsor," Nicolai; (a) "Flirtation," Stech; (b) "In the Mill," Gillet; march from "Leonore" symphony, Raff; galop, "Roof Garden," W. Schade.

New Opera Stock Company.

Max Eugene, the opera singer, is negotiating with Andrew A. McCormick, receiver for the American Theatre, for the lease of that house, with the idea of forming an operatic stock company to present light and comic opera. Mr. Eugene would not talk about his plans yesterday further than to say he had approached Mr. McCormick on the matter, but that nothing definite had been decided. He said that he was interested in the organization of an opera company, which would be similar to the Carl Rosa Opera Company in England, which, he believes, will prove successful in New York. Several offers have already been made for the American Theatre, but Mr. McCormick says that he has them all under consideration, and that the house has not been leased as yet.

Long Beach Hotel Successful.

The Long Beach Hotel will close to-morrow. It opened June 26 under the management of A. E. Dick of the Seminole, Florida, and has been profitable from the start. It had a daily average of 532 guests.

MRS. JOHN DREW IS DEAD

The Oldest of American Actresses Completes the Last of Her Seven Stages at Larchmont.

A LIFELONG PUBLIC CAREER

Born to the Stage, Her Children Inherited Her Professional Talents —For More Than Thirty Years a Theatre Manager.

Mrs. John Drew, the oldest of American actresses, died at the Bevan House, Larchmont, yesterday afternoon. Her death was not wholly unexpected, as her failing health had been a source of apprehension to her friends for some time, but the suddenness with which her ailment assumed a serious phase came as a surprise.

Yesterday morning she assured her attendants that she had passed a comfortable night, and she seemed to them to be in an improved condition. A few minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon her nurse left the room. Mrs. J. P. Steuerwald, her niece, entered a little later and found Mrs. Drew in convulsions. Dr. C. W. Jackson of this city was immediately summoned, but as he came into the sick chamber Mrs. Drew breathed her last.

The news was telegraphed to John Drew, her son, who was in Salt Lake City. The interment will probably be in Philadelphia, where Mrs. Drew passed most of her home days.

Mrs. Drew's Career.

Mrs. John Drew probably had a longer active career than any other actress. She was a remarkably versatile and intelligent actress, and although her efforts late in life were exclusively confined to comedy, yet she had won respect in tragedy as well, and had, in fact, acted all sorts of characters from Little Pickle to Jane Shore, from one of the smothered Princes in "Richard III." to Rosalind and Ophelia. Louisa Lane was born in England in 1818, and made her first appearance on the stage in Liverpool eight years later, in the old play called "Timour the Tartar."

Her mother, Mrs. Lane, afterward Mrs. Kinlock, a popular actress, came to America in 1827 to join Cowell & Simpson's company at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia. She brought Louisa, with her, and the child actress made her first appearance in this country Sept. 26, 1827, as the Little Duke of York, Junius Brutus Booth being the Gloster. For the succeeding six years Louisa Lane was known as a "child actress." Astute managers clipped a few years off her age in the advertisements, and her tiny figure, drollery, and vivacity made her very popular.

Work as a Child.

She acted in New York at the Bowery Theatre, where she first appeared on the 28th of March, 1828, in "Little Pickle," and at the Park. She also was seen in Baltimore, Boston, and Philadelphia. Her repertory included a sketch entitled "Twelve Precisely; or, A Night at Dover," in which she impersonated five characters; "The Heir at Law," in which she toddled about as Pangloss; "The Road to Ruin," in which she was an infantile Goldfinch; "The Four Mowbrays," and "The Actress of All Work." The mystery about her age was well preserved, and wherever she went she excited a deal of curiosity, if her performances were productive of no better result.

In 1833 Miss Lane abandoned her position as a star and phenomenon and became a member of the excellent stock company then employed at the Bowery Theatre, in this city. She speedily became known as a charming and versatile actress. She was married in 1838 to Henry Hunt, a young Irish actor of fine presence, whose pleasant tenor voice made him popular as the warbling heroes of the old melodramas and vaudevilles. He was Francis Osbaldistone in Pocock's version of "Rob Roy," Harry Bertram in "Guy Mannering," Sanford in "Sweethearts and Wives." He was a native of Dublin, and came to this country about ten years before his marriage.

At the Walnut Street Theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt joined the stock company of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, then managed by Francis C. Wemyss, the year they were married. The young actress made a strong impression during this season. She was available for all sorts of work, she was gifted with beauty and grace, she could sing charmingly, and, while she was a vivacious and sparkling actress of comedy parts, she was seen to advantage also in tragedy.

The first performance of Bulwer's "Richelieu" in the United States was given Sept. 24, 1839, at the Walnut Street. Forrest was the Cardinal, Edmon S. Connor De Mauprat, and Mrs. Hunt Julie de Mortemar. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt remained for two seasons with Wemyss, and during the season of 1840-41 acted in various other cities. Mrs. Hunt returned to Philadelphia the following year and joined Lewis T. Pratt's company at the Chestnut Street Theatre, where she played Beatrice and Ophelia before the season was suddenly and disastrously closed.

Thereafter for a number of years Mrs. Hunt acted in other cities. She was married to George H. Mossop in 1848. Mossop was an actor of fair attainments, but chiefly remarkable because he could not speak without stuttering off the stage, while his delivery was smooth and fluent enough behind the footlights. He died at Albany within a year after his marriage, and July 27, 1850, his widow was wedded in the same town to John Drew.

Mr. Drew was twenty-three years old at the time of his marriage, and had been on the stage five years. He, too, was an Irishman, and, like Hunt and Mossop, was born in Dublin. The experience of his wife was of great value to him in shaping his career. He soon became noted, and in certain comedy characters, calling for lightness and elegance as well as broad humor in their treatment, he has never been equaled on our stage. In Irish characters he was exceedingly droll and natural. Mr. and Mrs. Drew went to Philadelphia in 1852

Triumphs in Philadelphia.

Many of the lady's early triumphs had been achieved in that city, and since that time her name has been inseparably linked with its theatrical history. John Drew made his first appearance in Philadelphia Aug. 28, 1852, as Trapanti, the lying valet, in "She Would and She Wouldn't," Mrs. Drew being Donna Hypolita. The next year Mr. Drew, in partnership with William Wheatley, assumed the management of the Arch Street Theatre, from which he retired two years later to make a professional visit to England and Ireland, Mrs. Drew remaining in Philadelphia.

When he returned in the Spring of 1857 Mr. Drew leased the old National Theatre, and opened it with "The Naiad Queen." Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Adams, George Boniface, and Mary Devlin, afterward the wife of Edwin Booth, were members of the company, but the house was closed within three months. The next season Mr. and Mrs. Drew acted at the Walnut Street under the management of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. In November, 1858, Mr. Drew started upon a tour to California and Australia, and during his absence (1861) Mrs. Drew assumed the management of the Arch Street Theatre, which she controlled until 1892. Mr. Drew returned from Australia in January, 1862, and acted at the Arch. He died in the Spring of that year.

Present Generations of New Yorkers.

The present generation of New York playgoers scarcely know Mrs. Drew except by name. Her admirable performance of Mrs. Malaprop in "The Rivals" has been seen here, thanks to Mr. Joseph Jefferson, and its fine old-fashioned dignity and clear-cut elocution were duly appreciated. She had by no means devoted herself exclusively to the portrayal of old women, however, although she had been an actress more than sixty years. Quite recently she was seen as Lady Teazle in her own theatre. She was a fine representative of a good school of acting. Mrs. Drew's eldest daughter became the wife of Charles A. Mendum, the theatrical manager. Another daughter, Georgina, married Herbert Maurice Barrymore, the actor. Her son, John Drew, is a comedian, who inherits some of the best gifts of both his parents, and her favorite son Sidney has been welcomed in the professional ranks.

Mrs. Drew's retirement from the stage was of recent date. The remembrance of her as a member of the great star cast with Joseph Jefferson in "The Rivals" is still fresh. She also toured with her son Sidney within the past few years.

DEATH OF L. MORGENTHAU.

Founder of the Temple of Humanity and Promoter of Charitable Works Passes Away.

Lazarus Morgenthau, the founder of the Temple of Humanity and of the Non-Sectarian Dowry Fund, died late Monday night at the Mount Sinai Hospital of a complication of diseases.

Charity and philanthropy of every conceivable nature were the great objects of Mr. Morgenthau's life. When he came to this country some forty years ago he engaged in the wine importing business, of which he made a success, and subsequently went into the real estate business, in which he also prospered. He was then already over forty years of age and had a large family, but expressed the determination that after he had cared for his children and saw them well started in life, he would devote the rest of his days to charitable work and see to it himself that the money was well spent.

He carried out this determination to the letter. Of his thirteen children, eleven of whom survive him, all prospered. His wife died many years ago, and Mr. Morgenthau was himself in comfortable circumstances, though not very wealthy. About ten years ago he retired from active business life for a time and began work on his charitable schemes. He set about them in an original way. For whatever object he desired to aid he prepared an elaborate volume, similar to a large ledger, bound in red morocco and handsomely inscribed, which he called the Golden Book of Life. This book he dedicated and presented to the institution which was to be the beneficiary, and then he would start out to solicit contributions by subscription, invariably headed by himself for a good round sum.

Aid for German Masonic Home.

One of the first institutions to benefit by the scheme was the German Masonic Home, for which Mr. Morgenthau started a subscription in June, 1888, by means of his Golden Book of Life. The following March he got out another book for the Orphans' Home, and is said to have realized $40,000 by this means.

His individual gifts, however, soon made large inroads upon his comparatively small capital, and he then conceived the idea of utilizing pine needle extract in various branches of manufacture. He commenced manufacturing pine needle cough drops, cigars, of the order of German "peltzers," flavored with pine needle extracts, and pine needle salts for toilet purposes. He declared that the profits from the manufacture of these articles would be devoted to charity entirely, with the exception of the actual expense of his sustenance. Of this business as of any other which he ever undertook he also made a success and shortly afterward founded the "Temple of Humanity," an institution devoted entirely toward the assistance of orphan girls who were about to be married or showed an inclination to be married. In connection with this, Mr. Morgenthau founded the Non-Sectarian Dowry Fund, and got out another Golden Book of Life for the purpose of raising sufficient funds to make the institution perpetual.

On the inside of the cover are the names of about seventy-five young men and women who participated in an entertainment given for the benefit of the fund in Terrace Garden, and who afterward sued Mr. Morgenthau for services rendered, but unsuccessfully, as he proved that they had offered their services gratuitously.

Funds Finally Give Out.

Three weddings were celebrated in the Temple of Humanity by Mr. Morgenthau, the bride in each case receiving $100 in gold. Then funds gave out, and the founder was compelled to abandon the projected charity.

Mr. Morgenthau lived for some time in the house owned by Charles Nosser, at 178 East Seventy-second Street, but three or four weeks ago moved to 1,013 Lexington Avenue. He left there last Saturday, and went to Mount Sinai Hospital, where he died. He was eighty-two years old, and was born at Mannheim, in Germany. The burial will take place to-morrow.

LONDON VIEW OF PROSPERITY.

The Times Says that the Railroads Are Entering upon a Remarkable Season of Traffic.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The Times this morning published a long letter from a Philadelphia correspondent, describing the remarkable development and improvement in the business conditions of the United States of late. It gives the rise in the prices of the securities of the leading American railroads since February, and says:

"The railroads have gone through a period of rigidly enforced economy, so their net earnings are preserved and their gains in the gross are being reflected by large profits. The wave of reorganization which swept over the railway system has also placed most of the bankrupt roads on a sound basis."

The Times's correspondent then mentions the optimist statements made at the Joint Traffic Association meeting, and concludes with saying:

"The American public may be over-sanguine, but there seems to be good ground for their present cheerfulness. It is quite evident that the railroads are entering upon a remarkable season for traffic, and that railroad properties, as a class, are far more valuable than they were a year ago."

Pressed Glassware Scale Settled.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 31.—The pressed glassware scale, affecting 8,000 men in Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Indiana, was settled at a conference here to-day, and factories will be started at once.

GENERAL APPRAISERS AT WORK.

Considering Cases on Administrative Methods in Tariff Matters.

Henderson M. Somerville and Joseph B. Wilkinson, Jr., of the Board of United States General Appraisers began in this city yesterday a series of hearings on the regular Fall docket. They started with about 100 cases submitted from various parts of the country relating to administrative methods in tariff matters. Such of the complaints as were taken up yesterday were of a technical character. The hearing will be continued to-day.

Board No. 1 of the General Appraisers will sit to-day in the Bleecker Street rooms to hear protests in matters relating to agricultural products, fruits, provisions, fish, furs, feathers, leather, and gloves. There are many cases on this particular docket. The board is composed of President Thaddeus S. Sharretts, Gen. George H. Sharpe, and Wilbur F. Lunt.

Duty on Personal Baggage.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The Treasury Department is engaged in the preparation of regulations to govern the examination to be made at the Custom Houses under that clause of the new Tariff act limiting the amount of personal baggage of returning residents of the United States to $100.

At the request of President Shayne of the New York Merchants' Board of Trade the regulations will not be issued until representatives of that body have been given a hearing. One of the questions which is giving the Treasury officials some concern is the definition of the word "resident" in the act.

GOVERNMENT ARMOR PLANT.

Naval Board Ready to Prepare Its Report to Secretary Long.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—The naval officers who compose the board recently appointed by Secretary Long of the Navy Department to prepare plans for the erection of an armor plant to be operated by the Government, has concluded its inspection of the Illinois Steel Company's plant. Commodore J. A. Howell, President of the board, was seen after the inspection was finished. He said:

"We shall at once proceed back to Washington. The next thing for us to do is to draw up the plans for the new Government factory, and we shall set about it just as soon as all the members of the board have found their way back to headquarters. I think we have all the necessary information about the condition of the industry in this country. In due time the report will be ready to go to the Secretary of the Navy, and he can take whatever action with it he pleases. We shall say nothing at all in the report about a site for the factory. We shall confine ourselves to reporting the cost of producing steel armor plates."

DEATH OF ASA J. HENDERSON.

One of New York's Best-Known Firemen—Belonged to Jackson Hose.

Asa J. Henderson, known as one of New York's best firemen since the days of 1860, died Monday at his home, 358 West Seventeenth Street, of heart failure. He was fifty-eight years of age.

In was on April 30, 1860, that Mr. Henderson was appointed a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and of Jackson Hose, No. 24, which had its hosterooms at 415 West Seventeenth Street, on the spot now occupied by the engine house of the paid department. When the volunteers were superseded by the present system, in 1865, Mr. Henderson was transferred, but had quarters in the same building. He remained with the department up to March last, when he was retired on a pension of $700 a year.

Mr. Henderson was present at the Hale pianoforte factory fire some twenty years ago, when ten firemen lost their lives. He was badly injured, and was found in the ruins in an unburned part of the building.

He is survived by a wife and four sons. The funeral will be held at the house this morning, the Rev. Dr. Godson of the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church officiating. The interment will be in Greenwood. The Bonner Council of the Veteran Firemen's Association, and Our Council of the Royal Arcanum, of both of which organizations Mr. Henderson was a member, will attend the funeral in a body.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Mrs. Caroline G. Fisher.

Mrs. Caroline G. Fisher, widow of Cyrus Fisher of Kenton, Mass., died early yesterday morning at the home of her son, Dr. Chester Irwin Fisher, Superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital, in the hospital building, 41 East Seventieth Street. Mrs. Fisher was eighty-five years of age and was born at Walpole, Mass., her family being among the oldest settlers in that town. After her marriage to Cyrus Fisher, an inventor of some note, she moved to Kenton, Mass., where she remained until six years ago. Her husband died many years since, and she came to live with her son when he was appointed to his present position six years ago. Her life was a happy one, and until her health began to fail she was active in charitable and church work.

She is survived by three sons, Dr. Fisher, H. C. Fisher, and A. G. Fisher, all of this city. Funeral services will be held this morning at the Presbyterian Hospital, and in the evening the body will be taken to Walpole, Mass., for burial in the family plot.

Mrs. Abbie Meserole.

Mrs. Abbie Meserole died at her home in Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday. She was born in Quogue, and was ninety-two years of age.

Mrs. Meserole was a member of the Howell family of Quogue. Her first husband was John Buckingham. John Ketcham was her second husband, and her last was one of the Meseroles of Brooklyn. The surviving children are Daniel H. Buckingham, seventy-four years; George A. Buckingham, J. Buel Buckingham, Jonas Edward Buckingham, and Mrs. Mary E. Ruland. She had many grand and great-grandchildren.

James L. Vallotton.

James L. Vallotton died Monday at St. Luke's Hospital of Bright's disease. He was seventy-four years of age, and had retired from the leather business many years ago, after accumulating a fortune. Mr. Vallotton was a widower, without children, and for the last ten years he lived quietly at the Union League Club. He became a member of that organization in 1872.

Obituary Notes.

The Right Rev. LEMMENS, Roman Catholic Bishop of Vancouver Island and Alaska, is dead, near Coban, Guatemala.

JOHN WALKER of Fayette, Mo., ex-State Auditor and ex-Railroad Commissioner, is dead. He was seventy-three years old.

Mrs. S. A. S. HENDERSON, widow of the Rev. Dr. Matthew H. Henderson, died yesterday at Pine Hill, N. Y. She was a daughter of the late Dr. James Proctor Screven. The burial will take place at Savannah, Ga.

DAVID ALLEN MUNRO, one of the pioneer residents of Onondaga County, died at his home, in Camillus, Monday. He had been sick for several weeks, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Munro was seventy-nine years old, and had always lived in Camillus.

Mrs. LOUISE ROMEAS of 413 Spring Street, West Hoboken, died on Monday night from consumption. Her fourteen-year-old daughter Annetta is dying from the same disease. The husband and father died last November. Neighbors will bury Mrs. Romeas and take charge of the girl, as she has no relatives.

GEORGE V. OVERBAUGH, Assistant General Roadmaster of the Central Hudson Railroad died at his home in Schenectady, N. Y., yesterday. Mr. Overbaugh had been ill for some time past, but death was due to apoplexy. He had been in the employ of the Central Hudson Road for thirty-one years, and was one of the most popular employes along the line.

DANIEL WALDO KNOWLTON, a brother of Edwin Franklin Knowlton of Columbia Heights and of Eben Knowlton of Remsen Street, Brooklyn, died from heart failure Thursday at his home at West Upton, Mass., after an illness of three weeks. His brother Edwin, who is the father of the Countess Sierstorpff, was preparing to sail for Europe when he was sumomned to the death bed.

Charles Rodgers's Funeral.

The

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK CITY.
Capital and Surplus, $1,500,000.00.
L. V. F. Randolph, Pres. John A. Young, Sec.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
bought and sold on the New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Chicago Stock Exchanges for cash or carried on margin.

HOLMES & CO
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Office: Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

Douglas & Jones,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
24 BROAD ST., N. Y. CITY.
Market letter on application.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.
11, 13, 15 & 17 Broad St.
Members:
N. Y. Stock Exchange, N. Y. Cotton Exchange,
N. Y. Produce Exchange, Chicago Board of Trade.
Orders executed at any of the above Exchanges for Investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposit accounts, subject to check at sight. Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and for Estate Investments.
Branch Offices: 202 FIFTH AVE., cor. 25th St. 487 BROADWAY, Silk Ex'ge Bldg. 87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex'ge. 20 COURT ST., Brooklyn.

C. J. Hudson & Co
MEMBERS N.Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
36 WALL ST.
DEAL IN
Wool Exchange Stock
Also miscellaneous securities not quoted on the New York Stock Exchange.
Private wire to Chicago and St. Louis.

HENRY FEUCHTWANGER. SIMON DANZIG.
Feuchtwanger & Co.
51 EXCHANGE PLACE.
Members of New York Stock Exchange
Investment and Local Securities
NOT LISTED ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.
SERIES A
Pennsylvania Company
GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT.
TRUST CERTIFICATES.
Secured by Covenant of the Pennsylvania Company and Pledge of Fifty Thousand Shares of the Guaranteed Special Stock of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, Aggregating at Par Five Million Dollars, ($5,000,000,) and by the GUARANTY OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On behalf of ourselves and associates we have purchased the entire issue of these certificates, of which we now offer for sale $3,500,000 at the price of 103 and interest from Sept. 1st, 1897, subject to previous sales and to advance of price without notice. Temporary receipts will be given until engraved certificates are ready for delivery.
WE RECOMMEND THESE SECURITIES AS AN INVESTMENT OF THE HIGHEST CLASS, AND WILL EXHIBIT COPIES OF THE DEED OF TRUST ON APPLICATION AT EITHER OF OUR OFFICES.
The Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company of Philadelphia,
Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
Union Trust Company of New York,
No. 80 Broadway, New York.
August 25th, 1897.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit
FOR
Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern R'y Co.
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS,
ISSUED BY THE
Guaranty Trust Company, New York,
OR
The American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
The above Certificates are now exchangeable for OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY "B" INCOME BONDS issued under the Plan of Reorganization, on presentation at the office of
THE STATE TRUST CO.,
100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 1, 1897.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital $1,000,000, Surplus $1,250,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P., Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.
Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market buoyant.

London quotations for American stocks showed declines yesterday when the New York Stock Exchange opened for business. This was generally construed in Wall Street as suggesting that the market here might sympathetically halt. What the market did was to open with a show of more aggressive spirit than it has displayed at any time since the present betterment began, and the strength with which the market began was maintained throughout the whole day; as a matter of fact the market at the close was stronger than when it opened.

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For the first time recently over 500,000 shares were traded in, and the activity in stocks was attended by activity correspondingly big in the bond market. Every branch of the security markets was buoyant.

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As noted also in this column yesterday, ing, all the selling of stocks in Monday's market was not for the account of bear speculators merely; there were transactions which represented liquidation upon the part of interests that have from the start believed in the healthfulness of the present market, and have been devoted in helping along its development. The market having grown far beyond what the original expectations of any friends of the market were, there naturally nave been among even earnest believers in the market some who still have felt that the pace was too fast, that profits might be turned into cash to advantage, that a natural feature of the market was likely to be something of a reaction.

As noted also in thi scolumn yesterday, these nervous folk—reaping better than they ever dared anticipate—have not once only, but several times, acted as they acted on Monday, and each time have taken back their lines of stock at advanced figures. And this was the record of yesterday. The sellers of Monday were buyers before Tuesday's rousing market was over.

***

Sugar Trust suddenly loomed into activity—about 75,000 shares being traded in—and before the day was over it had jumped up 8 points, retaining all but about 1 per cent. of the gain. Quotations were made which never before were reached for this stock. It looks as if a big professional short interest has been caught napping in Sugar stock, but something much more consequential than any passing sortie against shorts must have been involved in the operations of yesterday. Vague hints are heard of official plans pending with regard to a distribution, in part at least, of the company's magnificent surplus.

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Other industrial stocks followed in the wake of Sugar, stirred into strength and activity apparently by Sugar's leadership. There seemed to be particularly confident buying of American Tobacco and Chicago Gas. Large buying orders for Chicago appeared in Chicago Gas, while in Tobacco there were transactions which suggested that one faction of insiders had caught another and weaker faction short.

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Practically all of the lower-priced railroad shares were conspicuously strong. If the general market maintains its strength there are likely to be material advances in many of this group of stocks.

***

Some bad Western weather dispatches still creep into the Street. They are not as bravely paraded as they were; the crop-destroying faker rather overworked himself a week or so ago; but he is not yet altogether an extinguished contributor to the animation of Wall Street. Yesterday he was trying to make a corn crop shrinkage.

Some stocks were sold by professional traders on this account. Not very gruesome is the front of this bedraggled bugaboo. If something should really happen which would to some extent reduce the great corn crop of this year, it might not be an altogether unmixed evil. If something could come along to put up the price of corn, and still leave enough corn in the country to meet demands, the railroads of the West would be helped. Supplementing this year's rich harvests are millions of bushels of corn unnumbered, scattered in cribs all over the West. Better prices for corn would bring the old crop to market. With corn at low prices railroad rates cannot much go up, however great the traffic offered them. With corn advanced, railroad rates can advance. No other traffic governs freight tariffs as much as does the corn traffic. And it is far from a bear point on the stock market when the bugaboo makers hippodrome a few corn crop shrinkages.

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Not much at the moment is heard of gold shipments, but in banking circles of the highest consequence it is believed that imports of the yellow metal cannot be much longer deferred, however adroit and powerful the foreign manipulation of exchange rates may be.

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Government bonds were strong. There was a sale of $500 fours, 1925, coupon, at 125¾.

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Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¼	L. E. & West. pf.	2¼
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Met. Traction	1
Am. Sug. Ref.	6⅞	Minn. & St. Louis	⅞
Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	1¼	Mo. Pacific	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	2⅝	Nat. Linseed Oil	½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf.	½	Nat. Starch	½
Chicago Gas	⅞	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	1
Chi. Gt. West.	½	New Central Coal	1¼
Chi. Gt. West. pf. B.	1	Pacific Mail	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅞	P., C., C., & St. L.	½
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	Pitts. & West. pf.	2¾
Consol. Gas	⅝	Pullman Car	½
Del., Lack. & West.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Detroit Gas	2	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	½
Flint & P. M. pf.	¾	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1½
Ft. W. & Den. City.	3	St. P. & Omaha	½
Iowa Central pf.	½	Southern Pacific	½
Laclede Gas	2½	Tenn. C. & I.	1½
Laclede Gas pf.	1¼	U. S. Leather pf.	⅝
L. E. & West.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Consol. Ice	½	Flint & P. M.	1⅛
Erie 1st pf.	⅝		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent, or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. W. & W. 5s.	1¼	Nor. Pacific 1st.	1
Ft. W. & Den. C. 1st.	2	Nor. Pac. Term. 1st.	3
Kan. Pac. con., t. r.	1	Or. R.R. & Nav. con.	1
Kings Co. El. 1st.	1½	Peo., D. & E. 1st,	
Mo., Kan. & E. 1st.	1	Evans. Div.	1
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	1½	Peo., D. & E. 2d, t. r.	1
Mo. Pac. 1st col. 5s.	1½	Rio Gr. West. 1st.	1
N., C. & St. L. con.	1	U. Pac. col. tr. 4½s.	1
Nat. Starch 1st	1½	Wabash 2d	1½

Bonds Declined.

Brook. El. 1st, t. r. 1 | West. Un. col. t. r. 5s. 1

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3@3½ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for first-class single names four to six months to run, and 4¾@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $132,628,277; balances, $6,582,470; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $274,847.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent. Discount in the open market, 1 15-16@2 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market dull and steady. Posted rates were unchanged at $4.84½ for sixty days and at $4.86½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.83¼@4.83⅝ for sixty-day bills, $4.85⅝ for demand, $4.85⅞@4.86 for cable transfers, and $4.82⅝@4.83 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.20 for long and 5.18⅛ for short, reichsmarks at 94¾ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—70c discount. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c discount. St. Louis $1@75c discount.

AUGUST RECORDS BROKEN.

Transactions in stocks during the past month aggregated 11,456,864 shares, being the largest dealings in any month since February in the years 1892 and 1893, when the total was, respectively, 11,432,001 and 10,817,742 shares. It will be seen that last month's sales exceeded those of February, 1893, but in that period there were a lesser number of business days and one holiday, and this fact is taken into consideration in making the comparison.

As a matter of record the daily sales in the past month were consecutively larger than in any month in recent years, if not in the history of the Exchange, as in both the months referred to there were single days on which the sales reached over one million shares, while the largest day's total in the past month did not exceed 760,000 shares. Compared with July, the dealings in stocks increased 4,445,207 shares.

The bond sales amounted to $75,108,770, the largest total since the month of May, 1895, when the sales were $78,680,400. Compared with the previous month, the transactions show an increase of $21,874,700.

KLONDIKE AND WALL STREET.

Veterans in Wall Street are giving close attention to the wonderful records of the Klondike. Gold discoveries on any important scale in any part of the world have been followed uniformly—so the Wall Street veterans all aver—by not only an era of general speculation, but in every instance such developments have prefaced tremendous strides forward in every line of business enterprise.

"If the discoveries in the Klondike prove to be as great as is generally anticipated they cannot fail to prove a stimulus not only to Wall Street speculation, but to development in all legitimate business lines. Discoveries of this kind always have the sure sequel of such improvements."

So said yesterday the venerable William Alexander Smith, the nestor of the New York Stock Exchange—succinctly summarizing the popular belief.

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Of other features in the present market situation Mr. Smith said:

"We are now getting up to the normal condition of affairs, and the outlook is very much brighter than it was a few months ago. In the railroad business there is a considerably greater activity and earnings are showing a large increase. This is, of course, a matter of much consequence. Few railroads have been built in the last fifteen years, but the stimulus given to the freight traffic over the roads has brought about the necessity of providing additional carrying facilities, and the companies respond to the altered state of things by ordering new equipment. There is every reason to anticipate favorable results in other directions from this great awakening in the carrying trade, which is certain to increase in the Fall and Winter months.

"When foreigners come to regard the improvement as one of a permanent character, they will come into our security market. They may move slowly in the matter, but they are as eager to make money as we are, and they will gradually take hold of our securities. They do not hesitate to make investments in South American and Oriental securities which we would not think of touching, and it is about time that they found out that American securities are of the very best in the world, particularly our first-class securities.

"The prosperity of the farmer is the foundation of National prosperity, and that our farmers have an unprecedentedly good fortune ahead of them is apparent to every one.

"It seems to me that there is stability about the conditions that have led to this excellent improvement we are witnessing. Of course, even in the most prosperous times there will be fluctuations. But in the absence of some wholly unexpected intervening disaster I do not see why this betterment shall not last."

***

While Wall Street sees so much that is suggestive of further development in the present inspiriting business outlook because of the tremendous new output of gold which seems now certainly at hand, there is a good deal of dissatisfaction over the way in which some efforts are being made to use the Klondike discoveries as an opportunity through which to impose upon investors. As soon as the Klondike discoveries became recognized as actually true, Wall Street was crowded with promoters full of fetching schemes to wheedle the public out of money. Probably half a hundred Klondike snares have within the past sixty days been set in Wall Street. Some of them are so ridiculous in their pretensions, and some of them are so clearly the creatures of professional sharpers, that investors need to be exceedingly wary. Of the scores of hippodromed companies some are wholly without good faith. A number of schemes being exploited have their headquarters in Wall Street bucketshops. Even some of the bigger companies which rushed out prospectuses at the start are in the unhappy position of using good names in a Board of Directors without authority.

On this account Wall Street (genuinely anxious to see the Klondike region properly developed) welcomes the advent of such enterprises as that bearing the name of the Yukon pioneer, Joseph Ladue—able to have in its Board of Directors, as a guarantee of honest and intelligent administration, men of the standing of H. Walter Webb, Thomas L. James, Chauncey M. Depew, and Smith M. Weed. Such names amply guarantee investment confidence, and it is not to be wondered that Wall Street hears that the shares of this Klondike company are already oversubscribed.

What investors in Klondike companies especially should at the present time bear in mind is that money invested with people unknown or of unsavory reputation is money probably thrown away. There are, as the Joseph Ladue Board of Directors show, ample opportunities to put an investment where it can be safely relied upon that there will be neither waste nor sharp practice.

To Klondike investors: Take Wall Street's advice—investigate, know with whom you are dealing.

PROMPT CORROBORATION.

Wall Street gave more than passing attention to the following item on the financial page of yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES:

"Sugar stock has fluctuated within 2 per cent. for the last week, and is selling at the highest figure on record for the stock, and we think it will advance sharply during the next week, as the day for the dividend approaches.—Talbot J. Taylor & Co.

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Professional Wall Street jumped to the conclusion that it could see between the lines of these advices by Mr. Talbot J. Taylor to customers something of the market position of James R. Keene. Mr. Taylor is Mr. Keene's son-in-law.

Professional Wall Street likes to recognize its own wisdom, and as soon as the stock market opened new life appeared in Sugar Trust. All day long the stock was active, and all day long it was strong. About 75,000 shares were dealt in.

At the close of Monday's market Sugar Trust's quotation was only a fraction above 149. Yesterday it sold at 157. Here was a rise of eight points, and seven of the eight were mantained at the close of the day's business, while on the curb, after the Stock Exchange had adjourned, there were animated bids for the stock at prices higher than the Stock Exchange closing.

On every side Talbot J. Taylor was the recipient of enthusiastic congratulations. It is seldom in Wall Street forecasts that such prompt corroboration comes, and comes so handsomely.

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Mr. Taylor was not inclined last night to discuss for publication what he understands to be the Sugar Trust situation. But the letter of advice he sent out to customers testified amply that he does not yet think the Sugar Trust market limit has been anything like approached. In his last night's dispatch he says:

"It seems that the outside public and traders have been fighting the rise in Sugar since it sold at 125. As we said in our letter of yesterday, we consider Sugar stock the cheapest industrial on the list anywhere near these figures. Its enormous surplus, which exceeds $35,000,000, and which is far in excess of its requirements to transact its business economically, must, in the view of the Street, be disbursed in part to stockholders, and this belief was responsible for the activity in the stock and in the advance in its quotations.

"It is rumored that the quarterly dividend will be advanced to 4 per cent.

"In the last hour Tobacco became very active and advanced over 2 per cent., which also bears out our prediction that this stock will have a further rise as the time for the dividend approaches. This stock is paying 2 per cent. quarterly and, with the revival of trade in all sections of the country, looks at its present price the most desirable purchase on the list, and should advance materially."

OFFICIALLY CONFIRMED.

The plans for the consolidation of the Equitable Gaslight and the New York and East River Gas Companies will, it is stated on official authority, be perfected this week. The consolidation will be on the lines already indicated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The most important meeting since the promulgation of the circular making the proposition of fusion on July 16 last will be held to-day either at the offices of H. B. Hollins & Co. or of J. P. Morgan & Co. It will be attended by representatives of both companies, and matters incident to the project are so advanced that the assertion was officially made yesterday that, when adjournment is had, little but formal ratification and the drawing up of legal papers will remain to be done. This, of course, signifies that enough shares of both companies are deposited to establish the project to form one company of the Equitable and New York and East River properties.

WIDEAWAKE ST. LOUIS.

While the St. Louis newspapers are enthusiastic and St. Louis stock brokers are full of cheerful prophesying, on account of the handsome rise that their Gas Trust, the Laclede, has been scoring in the Wall Street market, there is more than trifling interest for Wall Street traders and investors in the fact, disclosed last night, that some rather large blocks of Laclede Gas have finally reached here for delivery.

One house with St. Louis connections is credited with having liquidated something over 4,000 shares of Laclede stock during the past two days. This is said to be stock bought by St. Louis insiders less than sixty days ago under $30 a share. They have about doubled their money on the investment. Other long stock is said to have been sold on the rise by other St. Louis interests. New York brokers identified with the rise in the stock say they do not think St. Louis has been selling, or, at least, not selling very much. The stock's quotation came within a fraction yesterday of 50. Above 49 the selling seemed to be "at the market," without limit as to fractional changes in the quotation.

AFTER LONG HIBERNATION.

Says Mr. Jenkins Van Schaick:

"I do not believe in selling anything at present. The turn has evidently come, and if a man cannot see it he must be keeping his eyes shut. After the hibernating sleep that all speculation has been indulging in for several years past we now see a change. Other countries have been living on us for years, but an end to all that is in sight.

"If railroad receipts keep on increasing as they are now doing we will soon get out of every difficulty in which we have been placed."

WHERE BARGAINS ARE.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely, is always conservative. To a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES he said yesterday that he believed the market to be broadening every day.

"I believe," said Mr. Bolmer, "that the high-priced stocks may be allowed to rest where they are for the present. They have all had magnificent advances. But in the middle-class group there has been little or no improvement, and some of these stocks are selling much below their intrinsic value compared with the rest of the list. Such stocks offer great opportunities to the careful investor."

IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Edwin Gould, as Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, is taking cheerful views of the business outlook. Mr. Gould says:

"Prospects along our line, especially in Arkansas and Missouri, are as good, if not better, than any year in the history of the road. Cotton along our line in Texas will average 15 per cent. more than last year. Crop of the State now estimated at between two and a half and two and three-quarter millions. Heaviest crop of oats along our line ever produced in Texas saved in fine condition. Corn crop better, with one exception, than for ten years. That part of Texas producing wheat has made more than in any year in its history. So you see that the State, as a whole, is in fine condition. This is also true of Arkansas.

"We have arranged to build from Delta on our line in Missouri to Gray's Point, on the Mississippi River, which will give us a more satisfactory outlet than we have ever had before. At our old crossing to Cairo, we always had a sandbar, which forced our ferry to go miles out of the way in dry weather, and in Winter we were blocked with ice. At Gray's Point we have a very satisfactory crossing, which has been investigated by our engineers, and they reported that we will not have these disadvantages, and it consequently should give us an outlet which will bring a great deal of additional business."

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In the market for outside securities yesterday, Standard Oil resumed its position as leader, and advanced sharply, closing with a slight reaction after a rise of six points.

Glucose common on light trading remained steady at 53, and the preferred at 94.

The largest number of shares traded in was of Electro-Pneumatic. Private advices from Philadelphia houses report that the market in that city has narrowed down to very light offerings, while bids for blocks of stock are made. The prediction is made by some New York brokers in this stock that it is close to leaving insignificant quotations behind. Some of the most important houses in the New York Stock Exchange are buyers. The stock is no longer laughed at.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	203	207
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	110
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109	111
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	193	194
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	77	79
Brooklyn Elevated, trust receipts	5½	6½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Suburban 5s.	104	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	106	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	78	81
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols.	109	111
Central Park, N. & E. River	173	177
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	113	117
Eighth Avenue Railroad	320	330
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	37½	40
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d	90	95
Kings County Traction	44	46
Nassau 1st 5s, (Brooklyn Trolley)	98	99
New Orleans Traction common	5	7
New Orleans Traction preferred	23	25
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	114	116
Second Avenue Railroad stock	120	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	190	195
Third Avenue Railroad	152	154
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	106	108
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17½	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	96

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock, ex div.	84	85½
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	99	100
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	80	82
Union Ferry stock	69½	70½
Union Ferry 5s	106	107

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	83	86
Fort Wayne 1st 6s, ex int.	95	96
Indianapolis Gas stock	152	155
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	94½	98
Lafayette Gas Company stock	88	90
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock.	59	61
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	75	77
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	60
Ohio & Indiana bonds	73	75

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	85	87
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	79	82
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	20	22
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock.	74	85
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	101¾	102½
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	280	282
Grand Rapids Gas stock	76	78
Mutual Gas Company of New York.	280	285
Madison (Wis.) stock	59	61
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock.	93	94
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co.	118	120
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	113	114
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	106½	106½
Norfolk (Va.) Gas stock	35	38
Norfolk (Va.) Gas 5s	97	99
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	82
Standard Gas, New York	144	150
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	150	157
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	114	118
Syracuse Gas stock	27½	28½
Syracuse Gas 5s	98	100
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	87	88
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee.	102½	103½

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42	44
American Typefounders	30	33
Barney & Smith common	18	20
Cramps' Shipyard stock	55	62
Glucose common, when issued	53	54
Glucose preferred, when issued	94½	95½
Herring-Hall-Marvin	2	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. pf., ex div.	73	75
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds.	98	100
Lorillard Company pf.	110	112
Michigan-Peninsular 5s	11	13
Michigan-Peninsular 5 p. c. bonds.	84	87
New York Biscuit Company	104½	106
Nicaragua Canal Co., new	4	7
Pennsylvania Coal	340	365
Pratt & Whitney	8	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	60
Standard Oil Trust, ex dividend	316	317
Trenton Potteries	12	14
Trenton Potteries pf.	50	52
Union Typewriter	6	7
Union Typewriter 1st	84	88
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	70	74
Wagner Car Company	155	156
Worthington Pump Company pf.	90	93

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	97	99
Anderson Tobacco Company	20	30
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Commercial Cable stock	170	175
Electro-Pneumatic	1⅝	1¾
Hudson River Telephone stock	63	68
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	65
Madison Square Garden stock	2	5
Madison Square Garden 2d	35	40
Metropolitan L., Chicago, 1st 5s	50	51
New York & New Jersey Telephone.	139	141
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	112
Northwestern Telegraph Company	108	112
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22	23
Trow Directory pf.	30	36
Wool Exchange	108	110

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were weak in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—Illinois Central, ½, to 109; New York Central, ½, to 111½; Erie first preferred, ½, to 42¾; Pennsylvania, ½, to 58; St. Paul, ¼, to 97⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 63¼, and Erie, ⅛, to 17⅞. Advanced—Reading, ½, to 14. Atchison sold at 16⅝, and Canadian Pacific at 74½. British consols declined ⅛, to 112 5-16, for both money and the account. Gold bars quoted at 77s 11d@77s 11½d. In Paris rentes sold at 104f 32½c, and exchange on London at 25f 18½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, 20 marks 39½ pfennigs. Gold was quoted in Rome at 105.20, and in Lisbon at 40¾.

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New York for the week were valued at $7,078,527, against $9,923,014 in the preceding week and $7,616,639 in the corresponding week of last year. Total since Jan. 1, $269,490,273, against $248,773,236 for the like period in 1896.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 52@52¾. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 51¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 41¼c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 345,065.03 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 24d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$3,993,512
Exports in the same period	28,782,691
Net exports	$24,789,179
Net exports, 1896	28,200,888
Net exports, 1895	20,712,622
Net exports, 1894	71,000,978
Net exports, 1893	17,070,869

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On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Anaconda sold at 50, 2,500 shares Brunswick at 19@20, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 150, 300 Hale & Norcross at 89, 1,000 Mount Rosa at 9, 300 Mexican at 54, 500 Ophir at 70@80, and 400 Pharmacist at 9. On the Mining Exchange 17,000 shares of Annetta sold at 45¾@46@45@45¾, 3,500 Miami at 37⅛@37½, 42,100 Rocky Mountain at 11¾@11½@12¾, 1,500 Alamo at 3½, 200 Argentum at 17½@17, 1,600 Anaconda Colorado at 48½@49@48½, 1,800 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 9@8¾, 5,000 Cannon Ball at 1, 300 Elkton at 99, 1,000 Fanny Bar at 4¼, 500 Isabella at 30, 200 Pharmacist at 8½, and 200 Work at 4¾.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$221,410,411
Gold reserve	144,206,276
Net silver	23,759,676
United States notes in the Treasury	28,169,830
Treasury notes of 1890	29,759,486
Total receipts this day	521,798
Total receipts this month	18,843,205
Total receipts this year	57,970,570
Total expenditures this day	555,000
Total expenditures this month	33,295,000
Total expenditures this year	83,395,908
Deposits in National banks	17,116,471
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	145,153
Government receipts from internal revenue	170,274
Customs	338,595
Miscellaneous	12,928

FINANCIAL.

Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Railway Company,
23 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK, August 31, 1897.
Referring to our circular of February 25, 1897, we give notice that we are prepared to make a further advance of $20 on each $1,000 5% bond of the above named Company, now on deposit with us. Our Certificates of Deposit must be presented in order that this advance may be noted thereon.
J. P. MORGAN & CO.

BRAZEAU & HESSE
44 BROAD & 40 NEW ST.,
NEW YORK.
STOCKS & BONDS.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Gold Bonds.
Office of the Central Pacific R. R. Co.:
San Francisco, August 11th, 1897.
This Company has made arrangements to extend its $25,883,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing January 1, 1898, so that the Principal thereof shall become due as follows:
$2,995,000, Series 'A' on Dec. 1, 1898
$1,000,000, Series 'B'
$1,000,000, Series 'C' } on Dec. 1, 1899
$1,383,000, Series 'D'
$3,997,000, Series 'E' on June 1, 1900
$3,999,000, Series 'F'
$3,999,000, Series 'G' } on June 1, 1901
$3,999,000, Series 'H'
$3,511,000, Series 'I'
with interest meanwhile at the rate of 5% per annum, Principal and Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin.
The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6% per annum from January 1, 1898, in U. S. Gold Coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.
The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as, ON OR BEFORE OCTOBER 30, 1897, shall present their Bonds for that purpose at the office of Messrs. SPEYER & CO., NEW YORK.
The Extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupons will be annexed representing future interest.
Coupons of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's office and at the office of the Bankers before mentioned.
ISAAC L. REQUA,
President.
Referring to above Notice, Bondholders are advised that they may present their Bonds for extension at our office and deposit the same with us, free of charge, on or before October 30, 1897, under a Bondholders' Agreement, dated August 14th, 1897, between Depositing Bondholders and ourselves.
In view of the Company's maturing obligations to the United States Government, we consider it important that the Bondholders should unite in order to secure effective representation of their common interests. The above Bondholders' Agreement gives us full power to represent deposited Bonds, and to take any action that we may deem necessary to protect their rights and enforce their security, and also in any readjustment of the Company's Bonded Debt to represent such Bonds, subject to the final approval of Depositing Bondholders. We will make no charge to the Depositing Bondholders for services rendered under this Agreement.
Temporary Receipts will be issued for Bonds deposited, which upon extension of the deposited Bonds, may be exchanged for Engraved CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT. The latter will be countersigned by the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as custodian, of the deposited Bonds when extended, and will carry interest coupons to represent the interest coupons of the Extended Bonds.
Application will be made to list these Certificates of Deposit at the New York, London, Frankfort-on-M., Berlin, and Amsterdam Stock Exchanges.
Copies of the Extension Agreement and of the Bondholders' Agreement, above referred to, may be obtained at our office.
SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.
New York, August 31, 1897.

New York, August 12th, 1897.
To the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Traction Company:
A Meeting of the Stockholders of the Metropolitan Traction Company is hereby called to be held at the office of the Company, No. 621 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, the 14th day of September, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of voting upon a propos

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1897:

American Water Works & Guarantee Co.
Clinton Water Works Co.
City of Seattle, Washington.
City of Hastings, Minn., (in favor of St. Paul & Chicago.)
Fond-du-Lac Water Co.
Horton Water Works Co., Kansas.
Jamestown Water Supply Co.
Keokuk Water Co., 1st Mtge.
Kingston City Railroad Co.
Fred Krug Brewing Co.
Marinette Water Co.
Merrill Water Co.
Minneapolis Gas Light Co.
Mount Vernon Water Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Orford Copper Co.
Olympic Club.
Pierce County, Washington, School District No. 34.
Salisbury Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Sheboygan Water Works Co.
Terre Haute & Southeastern R. R. Co.
Town of Hancock (N. Y.) Bonds and Coupons.
Wichita Water Co.
Waterloo Water Co.
Wabash Water Co. 1st Mtge.
Ft. Wayne & Jackson R. R. Co. (Dividends.) September 4, 1897.
Jas. Everard's Brewing Co. September 20, 1897.
La Crosse City, Wis., Coupons.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

234 FIFTH AVENUE.

Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after Sept. 1, 1897:

Beech Creek Car Trust.
Chillicothe Water Co.
Democratic Club.
Ironton Electric Light & Railway Co.
New York, Rutherford & Suburban Gas Co.
Rutherford & Boiling Springs Gas Co.
Village of St. Johnsville Water Bonds. MARCH 2, 1897:
Village of Depew, N. Y. MARCH 21, 1897:
Ticonderoga School District No. 5.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau St., N.Y.City.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1897:

Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ per cent.
Dunkirk, Ind., School 6s.
Grant County, Ind., County 6s.
Greentown, Ind., Electric Light 6s.
Lima, O., Water Works 5s.
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mtge. 7s, Series C; Second Mtge. 7s, Series I.
Union County, Ind., School City 5s.
Washington, Ind., Funding 6s. September 7th.
Blackford County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s. September 15th.
Ft. Recovery, O., Recovery Special School District. September 30th.
Union City, Ind., Water Works 6s.
Hamilton County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.

Oregon Short Line R. R. Co.

Income A Interest.

On and after Sept. 1, 1897, **Coupon No. 1,** maturing on that date, on Oregon Short Line Railroad Company Income A bonds, will be paid at the rate of forty dollars ($40) on each coupon upon presentation and surrender of said coupons at the office of the **Guaranty Trust Company,** 65 Cedar St., New York, or at the office of the **Old Colony Trust Company,** Ames Building, Boston. CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Acting Treasurer.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.

Coupons on the following bonds due Sept. 1st will be payable at the office of this Company on and after that date:

Broadway Realty Company, 6s
Itasca County, Minn., Court House.
Everett, Washington, Commercial Light and Power Company.....1st 5s
Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company, 1st 6s
Brooklyn and Montauk Railroad Company, 2d 6s
Smithtown and Port Jefferson Railroad Co. 1st 6s
N. Y. and Rockaway Beach Railroad Co. 1st 6s
Prospect Park and Coney Island.....2d 6s

OFFICE OF
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.
207 Produce Exchange, August 11, 1897.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable September 1st to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at noon August 21st and after books will be opened at 9 A. M. September 22.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Company, due September 1st, 1897, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Coupons due September 1, 1897, from the First Mortgage five per cent. Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence and Pawtucket Issue, will be paid on and after September 1st, 1897, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York.

Checks for interest on registered Bonds will be mailed to holders on same date.

F. P. OLCOTT, Treasurer.

The Mexican Northern Railway Company.

N. Y. OFFICE, 42 PINE ST., Aug. 11, 1897.

The regular quarterly dividend (No. 29) of ONE PER CENT. will be paid September 2d to stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed on August 30th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 3d, 1897.

C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Secretary.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York.

General Offices, 53-55-57 Duane St., New York, August 16, 1897.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1897, will be paid by the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK on and after that date. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R'y Co.

45 Wall Street, New York, Aug. 30, 1897.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS maturing Sept. 1st, 1897 will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date. C. C. HEDGE, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE OMAHA AND GRANT Smelting Co. 6 per cent. bonds, due Sept. 1, will be paid by us on and after that date.

CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
51 Wall St.
New York, Aug. 31, 1897.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
New York, Aug. 25, 1897.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company will be held at the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, October fifth next, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before said meeting.

The regular annual meeting of the Directors of the Company will be held at the same place immediately after the adjournment of the Stockholders' meeting.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Saturday, September 4th, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 6th, 1897, at 10 o'clock A. M.

EDWIN GOULD, Vice President.
GEORGE ERBELDING, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of the Consolidated Trust will be held at the office of the Company on the 10th day of September, 1897, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of determining whether the number of Directors of the company shall be reduced from thirteen to twelve.

A. MALTBY PELLETREAU, Assistant Secretary.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Cosmopolitan Novelty Company of New York, to manufacture patent novelties; capital, $10,000. Directors—Dr. A. D. Campbell, G. E. Gudenbrod, and Robert Goodphild.

Biographical Publishing Company of Buffalo, to publish historical, biographical, and genealogical works; capital, $10,000. Directors—Charles R. Arnold, George Richmond, and Samuel H. Neff.

Oneida Farm Tool Company of Utica, to manufacture agricultural implements; capital, $25,000. Directors—William C. Mason, Edward N. Abbott, John T. Whitmore, Heil-P. Sullivan, Philetus W. Tuttle, William H. Wittington, and William H. Cowdery.

Sale by R. V. Harnett & Co.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold yesterday at the Liberty Street Real Estate Exchange $1,000 Hampton Roads Hotel Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1914, at 80 per cent.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Aug. 31, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
23	23½	8,260	American Cotton Oil..	21	23¼	21	23¼	+2¼
77⅞	78	1,935	Am. Cotton Oil pf....	75	77	75	77	+2
115½	117	4	American Express	115½	115½	115½	115½	
14⅛	14⅜	2,070	Am. Spirits Mfg.....	14	14¼	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
32⅜	33	410	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf..	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
156	156¾	71,203	Am. Sugar Refining ..	149¼	157	149¼	156	+6⅝
117¼	117¾	1,705	Am. Sugar Refining pf.	117	117⅞	117	117½	+1½
94	94¼	25,457	American Tobacco	91½	94¼	91½	94⅛	+2⅜
38½	38	105	American Tobacco pf..	38	38	38	38	.....
155⅝	157⅜	2,715	Ann Arbor pf.....	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	.....
33⅞	34⅛	21,544	At., T. & S. F.....	32¾	34¼	33⅝	34	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	11,815	At., T. & S. F. pf.....	15½	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	32½	3,511	Bay State Gas	32½	32½	32	32	— ¼
121½	122	585	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	121	121⅝	121	121½	— ¼
2	2¼	200	Brooklyn Union Gas...	2	2	2	2	.....
75	78¼	7	Brunswick Co.	76	76	76	76	+ ¼
72⅜	73¼	100	Bur., C. R. & Northern	72⅜	72¾	72⅜	72¾	.....
14¼	14½	17	Canadian Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
26½	26⅝	14,201	Central Pacific	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	.....
97⅜	97⅞	25,477	Chesapeake & Ohio....	97½	98½	96⅞	97¾	.....
12⅜	12⅝	1,849	Chi., Bur. & Quincy...	13	13	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
37	37¼	1,681	Chi., Ind. & Louis....	37	37½	37	37	+ ½
102⅞	103	10,155	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	102¼	103¼	102	103	.....
17⅝	17⅞	30,655	Chicago Gas	17⅛	18	17	17¾	+1
27¾	28	1,010	Chicago Great Western	28	29	28	28	— ¼
17⅝	18	28,100	Chi. G. W. pf., B.....	95⅛	95½	94¾	95	.....
95½	96	332	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	144	144	144	144	— ⅛
143¼	144¼	1,125	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	126¾	127¼	120¾	121	.....
120⅞	121⅛	15	Chicago & Northw....	164¾	164¼	163¾	164¼	+ ⅛
163½	165	9,468	Chi. & Northw. pf.....	90½	91⅜	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
90⅜	90⅞	3,425	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac..	36¼	37	36¼	36¾	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅝	2,125	C., C., C. & St. L....	22	23	22	23	+1¼
22⅜	23¼	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	7	7	7	7	.....
6¾	7½	100	C. & H. C. all in. pd..	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
5¼	5½	100	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	39⅜	40	39½	39½	+ ⅛
39½	40	900	Consolidated Ice	190⅞	192¾	190⅜	190¾	+ ⅛
192	192½	1,460	Consolidated Gas Co..	120	120	120	120	+ ⅛
119	120	100	Delaware & Hudson...	161	161	161	161	+1½
160	161½	300	Del., Lack. & West...	47½	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ¼
48	48⅜	1,220	Denver & R. G. pf....	41	43	40½	43	+2
42	43	1,805	Detroit Gas	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	.....
3¾	4	100	Duluth, S. S. & A....	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
17⅛	17½	640	Erie	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅛
41¼	41⅜	210	Erie 1st pf.....	24	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
23½	24½	600	Erie 2d pf.....	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
13	14	100	Erie, P. M.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
37⅜	37½	105	Flint & P. M. pf.....	12¾	15	12¾	15	— ⅛
14½	17	842	Ft. W. & Denver City.	37	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	37	1,750	General Electric	96¾	96¾	96¾	106	— ⅛
36⅜	98⅞	220	H. B. Claflin Co.....	106	106	106	50	— ⅛
98⅝	99¼	520	Illinois Central	50	50	50	123½	— ⅛
57⅛	57⅝	700	Illinois Steel Co.....	12	12⅜	12	12¼	— ⅛
95⅜	95⅝	5,095	Iowa Central	30	30¾	30	30½	— ⅛
70	70½	2,743	Iowa Central pf.....	33	33	33	33	— ⅛
15⅝	15⅞	4,260	Keokuk & Western....	47½	49¾	47½	49¼	— ⅛
36⅛	36⅜	852	Lacledе Gas	96	96	96	96	— ⅛
68	68⅜	71,203	Lacledе Gas pf.....	20½	20¾	20½	21½	— ⅛
8	8½	1,705	Lake Erie & Western.	73	75¼	73	75	— ⅛
21⅝	21⅞	2,590	Lake Erie & West. pf.	61⅜	62⅝	61⅜	61⅞	— ⅛
74⅜	75	1,790	Louisville & Nashville.	106⅜	106¾	106	106½	— ⅛
61⅜	61⅞	24,037	Manhattan Con.....	122	123	122	123	— ⅛
106¼	106¾	1,380	Metropolitan Traction.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
123	123½	675	Mexican Central	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
6⅛	6½	100	Michigan Central	52	52	52	52	— ⅛
107⅝	108	7	Michigan Pen. Car pf..	24⅝	25½	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
25½	26	1,250	Minn. & St. Louis	57⅛	57⅞	56⅝	57⅛	— ⅛
57	57¼	300	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf..	60	60	60	60	— ⅛
59	60	1,760	Minnesota Iron	40	40	40	40	— ⅛
15⅜	15⅝	4,260	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf..	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
36¼	36½	18,551	Missouri Pacific	37⅜	38	37⅜	38	— ⅛
39⅜	39¼	210	Mobile & Ohio.....	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
31	31¼	781	National Lead Co.....	37	37	37	37	— ⅛
37	37⅞	1	National Lead Co. pf..	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅛
104½	105½	825	National Linseed Oil..	22	22	21	21½	— ⅛
21¼	22	625	National Starch	21	13	11	11½	— ⅛
11⅞	13	470	National Starch 1st pf.	76¼	76	76	76	— ⅛
78	80	500	New Central Coal	8¼	8½	8	8¼	— ⅛
8¼	8½	642	New Jersey Central ..	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	— ⅛
96	96½	2,015	New York Central	109	109⅛	108¾	108¾	— ⅛
108¾	109	50	N. Y. Air Brake	30	30	30	30	— ⅛
..	..	10	N. Y. Mutual Gas	200	200	200	200	— ⅛
..	..	10	N. Y. Chi. & St. Louis.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
..	..	10	N. Y., Sus. & West....	18	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
..	..	410	N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	38¾	39⅜	38⅝	39¼	— ⅛
16	16½	2,235	Norfolk & Western pf.	30	30¼	30	30¼	— ⅛
18	18¼	1,550	North American	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	39½	1,300	Northern Pacific	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
39	39⅜	1,550	Northern Pacific pf...	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
57⅝	58	4,200	Ontario & Western ...	17¾	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
17⅞	18	4,400	Oregon R. & Nav.....	31¼	31¾	31¼	31¾	— ⅛
50⅝	50⅝	145	Or. R. & Nav. pf.....	69¼	69¾	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
17⅞	18	87	Pacific Mail	34⅞	36¼	34⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
33	35	14,635	Pennsylvania R. R....	113	113	113	113	— ⅛
69¼	69¾	150	Peo., Dec. & Evans...	23¾	24	23¾	24	— ⅛
35¾	35⅞	705	Peoria & Eastern.....	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
2	2½	10	P., C., C. & St. L....	22	22	21⅝	22	— ⅛
8	9	1,913	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	60½	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
22	22¼	117	P., C., C. & St. L. pf..	9½	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
60	60½	990	Pitts. & West. pf.....	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
10	8½	705	Pull. Pal. Car Co.....	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅛
175½	176	400	Quicksilver	27	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
37⅜	4	19,015	Reading	55	55⅞	55⅜	55⅝	— ⅛
27	27¼	32,552	Reading 1st pf.....	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅜	— ⅛
55¼	55½	8,080	Reading 2d pf.....	9	9½	9	9	— ⅛
33⅜	33¾	2,670	St. J. & G. I.	50	50	50	49½	— ⅛
49⅝	49⅞	922	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf....	17¾	18½	17¾	18¼	— ⅛
84	85	840	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	77	77	77	77	— ⅛
22	22¼	512	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf....	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
9	9¼	210	St. Louis Southw	6	6	6	6	— ⅛
94	94¼	3,600	St. Louis Southw. pf..	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	— ⅛
24	24⅜	800	St. Louis Southw. pf..	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
7,595	7,724	185	St. Paul & Omaha	118	118	118	118	— ⅛
14,480	6 010	40	Southern Pacific	21	21½	21	21½	— ⅛
4,655	500	5,095	Southern Railway	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
5,095	14,471	1,400	Southern Railway pf..	36¼	36¾	36¼	36¾	— ⅛
130	20	1,262	Standard R. & T.....	7¼	7¾	7¼	7¾	+1⅝
925	752	8,835	Tenn. Coal & Iron....	31	32½	31	32½	.....
90	94½	500	Texas Pacific	14⅜	15	14¾	14¾	.....
94	94¼	1,400	Union Pacific	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	.....
2¾	2⅞	130	U. P., 1st in. pd.....	17¼	18	17⅝	17⅝	.....
11½	12¼	20	U. P., Denver & Gulf.	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	.....
2¼	3⅝		United States Leather.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	.....
			U. S. Leather. pf.....	70	71	70	70	— ⅜
			United States Rubber.	19	19½	18⅝	18½	— ⅜
			U. S. Rubber pf.....	68	68	68	68	— ⅛
			Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	.....
			Wabash pf.....	22	22¼	21⅞	22	.....
			Western Union Beef..	9	9	9	9	+ ⅜
			Western Union Tel....	94	94½	94	94½	— ¼
			Wheeling & Lake Erie.	2¾	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	.....
			Wheeling & L. E. pf..	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	.....
			Wisconsin Central	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	.....
Sales.....		553,795						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	97¼		Com. Cable	175	..	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf	76	80
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼	Consol. Coal	38	13½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	39½	41
4s, c., 1907	113¾	113⅞	Den. & R. G.	13	13	Norfolk So.	65	72
4s, r., 1925	125⅞	126¼	D. M. & Ft. D.	70	9½	Nor. & West.	13½	14½
4s, c., 1925	125⅞	126⅜	D. M. & F. D. pf.	13	..	Northwest Tel.	110	114
5s, r., 1904	113¾	114¼	D., S. S. & A. pf.	123	125	Ontario Mining	3	6
5s, c., 1904	113¾	114¼	Ed. Ill. of N.Y.	117	117	Oregon S. L.	22¼	22⅝
Currency 6s, 1898	102	..	E. E. I. of B'klyn.	115	117¼	Penn. Coal	340	365
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	66	30	Peo. & Eastern	8	9
Cherokee 4s, 1858	102¼	..	Ev. & T. H.	26	45	P., Ft. W. & C.	170	176
Cherokee 4s, 1859	102½	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	42	126	Quicksilver pf.	11	18
			Fla. Cent. & Pen.	122	40	Rens. & Saratoga.	182½	186
Adams Express	155	157	Gen. Electric	38	..	Rio Grande West.	22	23
Alls. & Sus.	17	..	Homestake	35	96	Rio G. W. pf.	52	56
Alton & T. H.	58	61½	Ill. Cent. l. l.	95	..	R., W. & O.	119	26
Am. Coal	120	125	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	40	..	St. P. & Duluth	24	87
Am. T. & C.	92	95	Joliet & Chi.	156	9	St. P. & D. pf.	87	126
Am. Tobacco pf.	111	114	Kan. & Mich.	4	4¾	St. P., M. & M.	122	145
Ann Arbor	13½	15	Keok. & D. M.	16	18	St. P. & D. pf.	143	52¾
Balt. & Ohio	16	17	Lake Shore	174	176¾	St. P., M. & M.	105	194
Boston A. L. pf.	105	107	Long Island	42	45	Sixth Avenue	190	..
B. W. & W. pf.	71	75	L. E. & St. L. pf.	1	..	Standard Gas	146	..
Buff., R. & P.	22	22	Mah. Coal R. pf.	128	..	Standard Gas pf.	155	9
Buff., R. & P. pf.	45	62	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	T. P. Land Trust.	8	8
Buff., R. & P. pf.	55	55½	Manhattan Beach.	4	8	Third Avenue	153	155
Canada Southern	57	57	Metropolitan Trac.	45	60	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	25	70
Capital Traction	56	160	Mid. Ill. pf.	45	2	Tol. & O. C. pf.	40	40
Chi. & Alton	..	..	Mex. Nat. certfs.	1½	88	U. S. Express	42	111
Chi. & Alton pf.	156	..	Mil. & St. L. 1st pf.	88	170	Wells-Fargo Ex.	109	..
Chi. & E. Ill.	49	..	Morris & Essex	161	49	Western Gas	87	89
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	99	50½	Nat. St. 2d pf.	100½	87	West Chi. St.	110	113
Consol. Ice pf.	85	100½	N. Y. & E. R. Gas.	93½	..	Wis. Central pf.	5	6½
Cleve. & Pitts.	168½	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	..	2			
Col. C. & I. Dev.	2	..	N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	..	5			
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	3	5	N. Y. & N. H.	119	121			
C. H. V. & T. pf.	15	25		177	179			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31.—To-day's local market started off with a rush, but it was all over before the end of the first hour, and trading thereafter became dull at slightly easier prices. United Gas was again a feature, rising a point before stock was reached. It moved up ½ further, to 86½, but stopped there, and realizing sales forced the price off to 84¼ at the close.

It is understood that the proposition from the company is to lease the gas works of Philadelphia for thirty years under restrictions which will assure high quality of gas to the consumers at the lowest price. The company, it is said, will offer to turn over to the city $1,000,000 in cash as compensation for the amount of manufactured gas on hand and the amount of coal in store. It will also agree to spend $5,000,000 within the next three years in improving the plant and extending the mains. It will agree to pay a substantial sum per year to the city in cash for the privilege of the lease.

Marsden was again weak. The Electric Storage Battery shares were erratic, the common fluctuating from 29¾ to 27⅝ to 29½, and the preferred from 31 to 30 to 32. There was good buying of the Pennsylvania Heat issues on increased dividend rumors. Philadelphia and Erie sold up to 26½, but it was the only railroad stock to materially better its position, Reading, Lehigh Valley, and Pennsylvania being active and firm.

The close was steady, as follows:

Lehigh Valley	30½	30¾
Northern Pacific common, t. c.	17⅞	18
Northern Pacific pf.	50⅝	50⅝
Pennsylvania	56¼	56½
Reading, t. c.	13 9-16	13⅝
Reading 1st pf.	27 9-16	27-11-16
Reading 2d pf.	16⅛	16⅜
Metropolitan Traction	94⅛	95
Philadelphia Traction	122⅜	123
Baltimore Traction	72¼	72½
Union Traction	18⅝	19
Penn. Heat, Light & Power	11⅛	11¾
Penn. Heat, Light & Power pf.	16⅝	16⅝
United Gas Improvement	38⅜	38¾
Electric Storage	84¼	84½
Electric Storage 1st pf.	29½	30
Welsbach Light	32½	32½
American R. E. L.	40	40½
Marsden	5	5
Reading general 4s	18½	18⅝
Electric & People's	86¼	86½
Consolidated Traction Pittsburg	71⅝	71⅞
Consolidated Traction Pittsburg pf.	9⅝	9⅞
	42¼	42⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Diamond Match was firm, at 148, 2 points above yesterday's low point. Lake Street Elevated was 17¾ bid at the opening, and closed at 18. Metropolitan Elevated was quiet, at 7¼, and the Trust receipts were quoted at 6½. As a general proposition, local stocks were quiet in the face of Wall Street excitement in Sugar. Clearing House settlements to-day:

American Strawboard	27½
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	68
Chicago Brewing & Malt Co. pf.	28
Chicago Packing & Provision Co.	30¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	59¾
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf.	245
Chicago City Railway	147½
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	178¼
Lake Street Elevated	21
International Packing Co.	45
International Packing Co. pf.	9
International Packing Brewing Co.	31
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf.	51
New York Biscuit Co.	243
North Chicago Street Railroad	18
Street's West Suburban Car Line	110½
West Chicago Street Railroad	15⅞
Lake Street Elevated, trust ctfs.	47
South Side Elevated Railroad	

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 31.—The local market opened strong, with Butte up ⅛, to 27⅝; Atchison preferred off ⅛, to 33⅜, and Dominion Coal 20⅜. Burlington came off ¼, to 97½, and later sold at 96¾. St. Paul was off ⅛, to 95⅛, and Missouri Pacific up ⅛, to 37⅝. Sugar soon became the market feature. With an opening around 149⅞, it climbed to 152, with the greatest rise later to 153¼. Burlington touched 97⅝.

Toward noon there was irregularity, but aside from the Grangers there was much strength. Pacific Mail sold at 36¼, up 1⅝, and West End was up ¾, to 96. An evidence that the neglect shown the Grangers early in the day was not for long came at 1 o'clock, when Burlington advanced to 97⅜; Missouri Pacific, 1⅛, to 38¾, and St. Paul to 95.

Boston had her features to offset the New York Sugar boom. Dominion Coal preferred, Chicago Stock Yards, and West End were the active stocks. Dominion Coal advanced to 110 from 103½; West End to 96¾ and

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s		Green Bay & W deb B		Peo, Dec & Ev 1st, Evansville Div	
2,000	86½	15,000	6⅞	3,000	100
Am Tobacco Co scrip		4,000	7	8,000	101
1,000	80½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s		Peo, Dec & Ev 2d, Trust Co certfs	
700	80¼	4,000	97½	105,000	16
2,500	81	Kan Pac 6s, 1896, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		Reading Co gen 4s	
120	80¼	5,000	112	20,000	85⅝
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		Kan Pac 6s, Denver Div, assented, Trust Co certfs, ex matured coups		56,000	85⅞
5,000	83½	75,000	113¼	398,000	86
At, T & S F gen 4s		Kan Pac 1st cons, Trust Co certfs		4,000	86⅛
49,000	87⅝	3

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

No. 6 East Seventy-seventh Street Sold—Other Dealings—No Sales at Auction.

Douglas Robinson & Co. have sold for McCafferty & Buckley the five-story American basement dwelling, 6 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 102.2. The buyer's name could not be learned, but it was said that the price was something over $100,000. Benjamin Knower purchased 2 East Seventy-seventh Street, a similar dwelling, through the same brokers about two weeks ago.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for W. W. and T. M. Hall the five-story limestone and brick American basement dwelling, with extension, 341 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 60 by 100.8½.

Dutcher & Fraser have purchased from Lowenfeld & Prager the two-story brick stable, 533 West Broadway, on a plot 25 by 100, and have resold the property to John Walker, who will erect a six-story store and loft building on the site.

Lowenfeld & Prager have purchased from the Moran estate the three four-story brick tenements, with stores, 440, 442, and 444 East Houston Street, and the three four-story brick tenements, 3, 5, and 7 Manhattan Street, a plot 62 by 143.1 at the northwest corner of the streets named.

John P. Kirwan has sold for Lewis McGregor to Thomas Dooner, for about $50,000, the five-story brownstone front flat, 108 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 80 by 98.9.

There were no sales yesterday in the auction room.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, John B. Byrne, referee, 18 West Ninetieth Street, south side, 263 feet west of Central Park West, 21 by 108.8, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,327.

At 59 Liberty Street, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., public auction sale, 600 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 216.6 feet east of Alexander Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, 40 by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

First Avenue, southwest corner of Twenty-sixth Street, for a five-story brick medical college, 73.5 by 75.2; H. M. Biggs of 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, owner; Cady, Berg & See of 31 East Seventeenth Street, architects; cost, $95,000.

One Hundred and Fifth Street, north side, 100 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 82.5; Clara L. Eakins of 151 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; Ralph S. Townsend, of 258 East Nineteenth Street, architect; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Fortieth Street, south side, 125 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for a three-story brick engine house, 25 by 99.11; city, owner; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $25,000.

No. 10 Eldridge Street, for a one-story brick office, 8.6 by 18; Peter Gorth of 114 Eldridge Street owner; Kurtzer & Rohl, architects; cost, $150.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street, for a five-story brick clubhouse, 42 by 90.6; New York Turn Verein of 66 East Fourth Street, owner; Israels & Harder of 194 Broadway, architects; cost, $125,000.

Alterations.

No. 18 West Fifty-fourth Street, to a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 65; Mrs. William H. Browning of 59 West Forty-sixth Street, owner; Charles F. Rose of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

Fifty-first Street, southeast corner of Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick tenement, with store; Mrs. Mary C. Grinnon of 233 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; Charles H. Richter, Jr., of 1 Madison Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 128 East Seventy-eighth Street, to a two-story and basement brick clubhouse; International Society of Hotel Employes of 164 East Eighty-ninth Street, owner; Bruno W. Berger of the Bible House, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-ninth Street, to a three-story and basement brick flat, with store; L. Napoleon Levy of 26 West Sixty-ninth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $10,000.

No. 67 East Eightieth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Frank Lugar of 55 Lexington Avenue, owner; William H. Day of 41 Union Square, architect; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

TUESDAY, AUG. 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 165th St, 25.5x100; Jacob D. Butler and wife, to John E. Darragh..... 98,000

AVENUE A, 1,400, 20x98; Stephen Melinda wife to Sophie K. Spitzer, one-half part..... 2,500

CANAL ST, 431, 62x irregular; Eugene A. Philbin, referee, to Franklin B. Lord..... 13,000

DAVIDSON AV, w s, 233.6 n s of St. Anns av, 25x100; David J. Robertson and wife to Frances A. Jones.....

INTERVALE AV, n w corner of Freeman St, 41x96.6x21.2x98.6; Emil S. Levi and wife to Owen Quinn..... 5

LOTS 144 and 145, map of 155 lots of Charles A. Stadler, 50x84; William Hofmeister and wife to Michael Meehan..... 100

LOTS 168, 169, 170, 171, 101, map of Undercliff Terrace; E. B. Levy to Emile Utard 3,600

LOT 205, mortgage map of Arden property; William A. Woodworth, referee, to Laura Verity..... 6,130

LOTS 173 and 178, map of Arden property; William A. Woodworth, referee, to Laura Verity..... 430

LOT 29, Block G, amended map of H. P. Rose, Mapes estate; H. P. Rose and wife to Thomas J. Mooney and wife..... 1,550

MADISON AV, s w corner of 118th St, 20x60; James D. Putnam and wife to Abram Abelman..... 600

MADISON AV, e s, 73.10 ft n of 115th St, 25x84; Marcus Baumann to Owen McNally..... 45,000

MORNINGSIDE AV, East e s, 81.7 ft s of 117th St, 19.4x100; Max Radt and others to Katherina Bothner..... 1

OLIVER ST, 96 and 98, 40x50; Thomas Kerrigan to Annie Webster..... 1

PARK AV, 1,159, e s, 28 ft n of 92d St, 18x88.6; Edward Rodriguez to Emilia Rodriguez..... 1

THIRTY AV, e s, 200 ft s of 156th St, 50x84.10; William Hofmeister and another to Michael Meehan..... 1

UNION AV, w s, 21.3 ft s of Dawson St, 35x100x35x100; Herman Lindner and wife to Simon Danzig and another..... 3,600

2D AV, s w corner of 88th St, 25.8x80; Joseph J. Schreiner and another to Henry Hermann..... 1

2D AV, e s, 53.8 ft s of 87th St, 26.8x125; L. Laflin Kellogg, referee, to Leopold Adler..... 1

3D AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 93d St, 25x100; Edward H. Pirsson to John W. Pirsson..... 8,600

5TH AV, e s, 25.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Absalom P. Bachman and wife to Robert P. Golightly..... 1

5TH AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Absalom P. Bachman and wife to Robert P. Golightly..... 40,000

5TH AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 25x100; Absalom P. Bachman and wife to Robert P. Golightly..... 40,000

6TH AV, s e corner of 140th St, 25.11x100; Absalom P. Bachman and wife to R. P. Golightly..... 40,000

3D ST, 301 and 303 East, n s, 315 ft w of Avenue D, 40x96; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Samuel Greenfeld and another..... 60,000

4TH ST, s e s, 120 ft n e of Union Av, 40 x100; Emily Noble, Jr., to Annie M. C. Barton..... 1

10TH ST, n s, 287.9 ft w of 2d Av, 19.5x98.8; Samuel Dahlman and wife to Mary D. Gogerty..... Exchange

89TH ST, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 22x98.9; Daniel F. Seybel to Howard Carroll..... 1

61ST ST, 245, n s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Caroline Wiener to Mary E. Porter, ½ part..... 52,000

69TH ST, s s, 107 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.5; Rachel Borger to Richard H. Clarke..... 2

74TH ST, s s, 373 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Owen McNally and another to Maurice Baumann..... 1

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 50x100.8; Agnes E. Mastick to Herman Wronkow..... 1

98TH ST, s s, 353.9 ft e of 3d Av, 28.3x100.9; Katharina Elias to Gottfried Kappus and wife..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Thomas Regan, executor, to Gustav Rheinauer..... 1

101ST ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Edward H. Sheehy and others to Gustav Rheinauer..... 46,500

111TH ST, s s, 187 ft e of 5th Av, 27x100.11; Gottfried Kappus and wife to Katharina Elias..... 1

113TH ST, n s, 293 ft w of Pleasant Av, 25x100.10; Henry Hartfield to Vito A. Cuffi..... 19,550

119TH ST, 5 West, 14x53.11x14.6x50.2; James Campbell and wife to John S. Campbell..... 1

123D ST, 431 East, 16.8x100.11; Catherina Ulmer to Max Radt and another..... 1

127TH ST, 119 East, 31x99.11; Richard H. Clarke to Rachel Borger..... 1

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Violetta A. Calkin to Edward W. Fullam..... 1

137TH ST, s s, 205.5 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 16.8x100; Lena Werner to Frederick Lehne and another..... 6,500

144TH ST, s s, 91 ft e of Willis Av, 17.4x100; John H. Rogan, referee, to Jacob Korn..... 2,000

146TH ST, s s, 144th St, n s; Mott Av, w s, and Walton Av, e s, blocks; Bradley L. Eaton and wife to the Mayor, &c., of the City of New York..... 50,000

147TH ST, 508 West, 25x85; Claus Meyer to Marietta B. Bellows..... 1

150TH ST, 325 East, 16.8x125; Isaac O. Taylor to Albert S. Beakes and another. 5,500

154TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 21fx ---x---x---; David J. McClure, referee, to Charles Fleischman and another, executors, &c..... 30,000

170TH ST, n s, 75.1 ft w of Bristow St, 25x96.11x27.5x70.1; Franz Stretz and wife to Alois Gamberle and wife..... 1

Recorded Leases.

DAILEY, George and another, to Elizabeth Kuehl; 1,729 Amsterdam Av, 5 years. $1,000—1,200

RIVINIUS, Emelie, to David Mackay, Jr.; 337 West 19th St, 3 years..... 600

SHRADY, Archibald M., to William Benneckamper; 144 Park Row, 3 years..... 1,500

STOLZENBERGER, Amos, to Bertha Straub; 192 East Houston St, 5 years... 1,800

THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG Harbor, City of New York, to Charles Hurft, Clinton Place, n s, 90.11 ft e of University Place, 25x93.11, 21 years..... 825

Recorded Mortgages.

ABELMAN, Abram, to James D. Putnam; Madison Av, s w corner of 118th St, 1 month..... 30,000

ADLER, Leopold, to Johanna Mandelbaum; e s of 2d Av, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, leasehold, installments..... 6,000

ADLER, Leopold, to Emma Hassey; e s of 2d Av, 53.8 ft s of 8th St, leasehold, 2 years..... 5,200

ARENDT, Isabella, and husband to Dollar Savings Bank; e s of Courtlandt Av, 75 ft n of 149th St, 1 year..... $5,500

BERKOWITZ, Mary, to Henry Roth; 188-188 Delancey St, 5 years..... 6,500

BLOCK, Belle, to Emma Hassey; 86 East 111th St, 2 years..... 2,600

CARROLL, HOWARD, to Adelaide A. Hillyer, as trustee, &c., of George A. Hillyer; s s of 39th St, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

CARROLL, Howard, to Adelaide A. Hillyer as Trustee, &c., of George H. Hillyer; n s of 39th St, 215 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

CUIFFI, Vito A., to Henry Hartfield; n s of 113th St, 293 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year..... 3,000

DARRAGH, John E., to Jacob D. Butler; s w corner of 165th St and Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (2 mortgages,)..... 148,000

DONOGUE, Patrick and Minnie, to Christian P. Keck and wife; w s of Fox Av, 175 n of Jefferson Av, 1 year..... 150

DROUGHT, Julia, to William Drought; 257 West 92d St, 1 year..... 5,000

FULLAM, Edwin W., to Mary E. Gugel; n s of 134th St, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years. 15,000

FERGUSON, Josephine D., to Marie G. Barth; 311 West 112th St, 6 months..... 2,500

FORD, Sarah M., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; e s of Washington Av, 200 ft s of 12th St, 24th Ward, 1 year..... 6,500

GAMBERLE, Alois, and wife to Franz Stretz and wife; n s of 170th St, 75.1 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year..... 500

GLUCK, Herman, to Joseph Friedman; 112 Goerck St..... 1,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to John A. Cisco, as trustee, &c.; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 50.11x90.11, 3 years, (2 mortgages)..... 63,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Emma S. De Long; e s of 5th Av, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 3 years..... 25,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Rollin S. Sallus; e s of 5th Av, 75.11 ft s of 114th St, 5 years..... 25,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to J. Allen Townsend; s e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 100.11x100, demand..... 4,000

HAUER, Sophia and Joseph, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 60th St, 275 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.5, 1 year, (2 mortgages)..... 16,000

LEHNE, Frederick and Caroline, to Lina Werner; 1,010 East 137th St, 1 year..... 1,200

McNALLY, Owen, and wife to Edward J. McNally; e s of Madison Av, 75.11 ft n of 115th St, 1 year..... 1,000

MEEHAN, Michael, to William Hofmeister and another; Lot 142 to 145, map of 155 building lots of Charles A. Stadler, 23d Ward, 1 year, (2 mortgages)..... 2,000

MILES, William and Kate, to Myer Katzenberg; s w corner of Walton Av and 150th St..... 2,000

O'TOOLE, Mary H., to the Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings; n s of 130th St, 300 ft w of Katonah Av, instalments..... 3,000

REARDON, Michael A., to Harlem Savings Bank of New York; n e corner of Brook Av and 169th St, 1 year..... 18,000

RHEINAUER, Gustav, to Edward C. Sheehy and Michael Keegan; n s of 101st St, 120 and 95 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)..... 6,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin P., and others, to John E. Alexander and others, trustees, &c., for Larine Alexander; n s of 76th St, 204 ft e of West End Av, 5 years... 15,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin P., and others to John E. Alexander and others, trustees, &c., for Larine Alexander; n s 76th St, 185 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 15,000

ROMAINE, Benjamin P., and wife to John E. Alexander and others, trustees, &c., for Larine Alexander; s s of 77th St, 118.9 ft e of West End Av, 5 years..... 15,000

SCHMIDT, Amelia A. and Herman, to Matthew P. O'Connell; n s of Samuel St, 108 ft e of Grove Av, 1 year..... 1,000

UTTARD, Emile, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots No. 98 to 101, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, Twenty-fourth Ward, 3 years..... 3,678

WACHSMUTH, Frederick, to Euphemia S. Mitchell; n s of 101st St, 400 ft w or Union Av, demand..... 7,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Josephine M., to Annie E. Brown..... Nominal

DROUGHT, William, to Mary Conlon..... $5,000

DYCKMAN, Isaac M., trustee for Mary A. Dean, to Isaac M. Dyckman, trustee for Fannie F. Welch..... 10,000

ELLISON, E. Georgie, to John L. Garvey. 3,400

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Harriet E. Wilmerding, executrix, &c..... 10,030

MURRAY, Wallace, to Newell Martin..... 3,000

SCHENCK, Alletta H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company..... 8,500

SIMONSON, Mathias, to Joseph H. Miller..... Nominal

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Jennie D. Mackay..... 10,500

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Henry F. Sammis..... 5,500

Lis Pendens.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7x95; John C. Roebling's Sons Company against Joseph E. Weed; tre-recorded foreclosure of mortgage,) Attorneys, Perkins & Jackson.

PRESCOTT AV, n w s, 47.1 ft s w from terminus of said Avenue, 47.1x irregular to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, &c., being part of Lot 120, map of part third of the Isaac Dyckman estate, together with land under water, dock rights, cranage, &c.; Daniel E. Seybel, executor, &c., against Joseph H. Cain and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 25 ft s from stake 11, map by McEwen, 50x100; Lyman Cobb, Jr., and another, administrators, against William Dalzell and wife, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 704.11 ft n of Emerson St, 100x134.5x100x137.6; James C. Courter against Clara Fairchild and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

5TH AV, n e corner of 113th St, 100.11x100; Absalom P. Bachman against Emma C. Heesemann and James Rogers, (foreclosure of mortgage.) Attorney, J. O. Ball.

2D ST, n s, Lot 74, map of estate of Egerton L. Winthrop, 17th Ward, 24.9x96.2; Emile A. Hassey, executor, &c., against John Hertel and Goldina Cohn, (foreclosure of mortgage,) Attorney, E. A. Hassey.

58TH ST, n s, 255.4 ft w of 8th Av, 69.8x100.5; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Thomas J. Smith and others, to foreclosure of mortgage. Attorneys, Alexander & Green.

146TH ST, n s, at east line of lands of Harlem Railroad Company, runs n 111.4x e 272x s 110 x w 228 to beginning, except part taken for widening Railroad Av; William H. Gorsline against Ira L. Otis, (copartnership accounting, &c.) Attorneys, Harris & Harris.

Mechanics' Liens.

CLINTON AV, 1,975; Henry Ehrich against Henry Schopper, owner and contractor..... 30

CLINTON AV, 1,969; Henry Ehrich against Henry Schopper, owner and contractor..... 125

FOX ST, s w corner of 169th St, 29.7x63; John Spencer against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner; James J. Benson, contractor..... 150

GREENWICH ST, 100; Evans, Mitchell & Co. against the American Air Power Company, owner and contractor..... 290

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and Perry St, 128 and 130; the United Building Material Company against Thomas McLaughlin, owner and contractor..... 425

LEBANON ST, 976; Henry Ehrich against Henry Schopper, owner and contractor.. 95

ZULETTE AV, s s, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, 270x100; Dimick & Fink Company against Julius E. Stelber, owner; Frederick Korner, contractor..... 250

3D AV, w s, 181 ft s of Bathgate Av, 71x45x50x111; Salvator M. Di Pasquale against Bridget Curry, owner; W. Van Dusen, contractor..... 45

19TH ST, 137 West; Charles Phelock against Ebert Lipold, owner; A. E. Benson, contractor..... 1,000

32D ST, 43 to 47 West; Joseph Kraus against the Cass Realty Corporation, owner; Stein Construction, contractor..... 126

109TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100; James McLaughlin against Frank D'Oronzio, owner and contractor..... 255

139TH ST, n e corner of Edgecombe Av, 102x100; Anton Larsen against Clara E. Bliss, owner and contractor; Charles H. Bliss, agent..... 138

142D ST, s s, whole front from 3d to Alexander Av, x100; Jacob Ringle & Son against William Seitz, owner and contractor..... 1,785

154TH ST, 628 East; Herbert B. Cahoo & Co. against D. Robertson, owner; Edward J. Henley, contractor..... 41

165TH ST, s s, 105.11 ft e of Brook Av, 50 x100; Chester F. Reynolds against Pauline Larsen, owner; Andrew Larsen, contractor..... 834

Orders under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

BLEECKER ST, 112 to 116; Henry S. Wood, on John A. Sullivan, trustee, to Lee & Burwell..... 8,500

OLD BROADWAY, e s, 25 ft s of 182d St, 25x101; F. L. Theodore Wegner, on Jacob Zimmermann, to Froment & Co., (two orders)..... 400

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 100x100; John McEvily, on John Toelberg, to Richardson & Boynton..... 202

WASHINGTON AV, (as widened,) w s, 250 ft s of 171st St, 75x145; Henry Ratjen, on Frederick A. Snow, to Samuel H. Vanderbeek..... 1,500

197TH ST, 437 West; A. E. Benson, on Robert Lipold to Augustino Adamo.... 58

165TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Brook Av, 50x88.6; Pauline Larsen, on German-American Title Guarantee Company, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr..... 527

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 100 Post Office Building at 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—2—Pyne r Company vs. Evans. 3—Fayerweather vs. Rich. 6—White vs. Pease. 7—Union Pacific Railway Company vs. Wormser. 8—Ferry vs. American Museum of Natural History. 9—Barr vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Company. 10—Moore vs. Citizens' Gas Company. 11—Bruce vs. Goeld. 12—New York Filter Manufacturing Company vs. Schwarzwalder. 13—Bryant Electric Company vs. Pringle. 14—Gibbs vs. Humber & Co.

Cases Noticed.—15—Morgan vs. Union Pacific Railway Company. 16—Regina Music Box Company vs. Paillard. 17—Tuttle vs. Claflin. 18—Society Fabriques vs. French and American Trading Company. 19—Matter of Willis. 20—City of Baltimore United Brewers vs. Wyatt. 21—Matter of Quan. 22—Siesinger vs. Fleischman.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from City Court and District Courts. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Litigated Motions.—1—Quinlin vs. Grosvenor. 2—Teskla vs. Music Hall Company. 3—Solomon vs. Independent Children's Jacket Makers of New York. 4—Seidenberg vs. Kaufman. 5—Strauss vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 6—Johnson vs. Boetjer. 7—Greacen vs. Tucker. 8—Schlichter vs. Boettger. 9—Johnson vs. Rayner. 10—Kirkwood vs. Pyne. 11—Hanson vs. Hanson. 12—Cassidy vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 13—Matter of Knower. 14—Matter of Wadsworth Avenue. 15—Trowbridge vs. Gans. 16—Weingarden vs. Willoughby. 17—Bernstein vs. Equitable Gas Light Company. 18—Biengeleisen vs. Hass. 19—Cowles vs. Cowles. 20—Matter of Brennan. 21—Cowles vs. Wiehman. 22—Lyman vs. Shenandoah Social Club. 23—Lyman vs. Unity League. 24—Reilley vs. Lynch. 25—Wright vs. McKay. 26—McLaughlin vs. Nolan. 27—Fox vs. Fox. 28—Prentice vs. Prentice. 29—Levy vs. Lennon. 30—Day vs. Morison. 31—Flatow vs. Flatow. 32—Bernhardt vs. Federoll. 33—Department of Buildings vs. St. Vincent's Hospital. 34—Same vs. Sire. 35—Same vs. Lemmle. 36—Same vs. Silverberg. 37—Gilsey vs. Miner. 38—Dreshfield vs. Dreshfield. 39—Little vs. Union Dime Savings Bank. 40—Steinrich vs. Roth. 41—McMahon vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 42—People, &c., vs. Monroe.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., and XII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—William McLatchie, Hermann Kluge, Peter Schnatz, Miles McDonnell, Mary Murphy, George Green, James Gaylor, Caroline Fry, Patrick Walton, and Susanna M. Vanderen.

At 2 P. M.—Mary J. Dempsey and William McCormack.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 12 City Hall Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Osborne and Bell for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Mitchell for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts III. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Carter vs. Traphagen—Frederick F. Winston. Roe vs. Levy—William C. Breed. Gray vs. Bannen—George A. Blauvelt.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Davies vs. Sieferd —Stiney J. Cowen. Bernard vs. Colorado Coal and Iron Works—Sidney J. Cowen.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Effie B. Walter vs. F. E. McAllister Company—Walter J. Knight. J. Montgomery Strong vs. Isabella Turner—John J. Farrell, Augustus P. Brown vs. Felix Brown, McFelix Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—John Eullcher vs. Herman Becker—Thomas F. Coen.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Dickey, J.—Ex parte business at 10 o'clock. Motion calendar at 10:30.

COUNTY COURT—Room 7 Court House—Aspinall, J.—Ex parte business.

ESCAPED FROM MATTEAWAN.

Two Insane Convicts from New York at Liberty.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Aug. 31.—Patrick Geoghegan and George Murdorf, the two insane criminals who escaped from the State Asylum at this place last evening, are still at large. A number of attendants from the asylum are scouring the surrounding country to-night in search of the fleeing lunatics. The escape occurred about 6 o'clock last night, when Geoghegan and Murdorf obtained possession of a screw driver and pried open an iron screen window, through which they escaped.

Geoghegan is about thirty-two years old. He was under confinement for larceny, and had been in the asylum about two years. Murdorf is about twenty-five years old. He was also convicted of larceny, and had been in the institution only four months. Both were sentenced from New York. A reward is offered for their capture.

Hulk of the Walter D. Wallet.

Incendiaries attempted to destroy the old hulk of the Liverpool ship Walter D. Wallet, owned by W. Lymann, which is beached at Clifton flats, S. I., yesterday morning. The fire was discovered in the cabin, but was extinguished before much damage was done. This is the second time that attempts have been made to burn the old ship, which for a number of years has been a landmark on the shores of Staten Island.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Capt. David A. Lyle, ordnance department, will make, between Aug. 25 and Oct. 31, four visits to the works of the Benjamin Atha and Illingsworth Company, Newark, N. J., on inspection of castings and forgings for disappearing and mortar carriages.

Leave of absence for one month, from Sept. 1, is granted Lieut. Harry D. Humphrey, Twentieth Infantry.

Navy.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. T. Arms is ordered to the Detroit, Sept. 15.

Passed Assistant Paymaster T. H. Hicks is detached from the Detroit, Sept. 15, ordered home to settle accounts, then placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer W. N. Little is detached from the Norfolk (Va.) Navy Yard, Sept. 10, and ordered to the Franklin.

Chief Engineer A. B. Bates is detached from the Franklin, Sept. 10, and ordered to the Texas.

Chief Engineer W. S. Moore is detached from the Texas, on relief, and ordered to the Columbia.

Theodore B. Watson is appointed acting gunner, Aug. 30, on the Vermont.

CITY FLATS TO LET—FURNISHED.

$36.—New Flats; newly furnished; six rooms and bath; exceptionally fine. Apply 54 West 98th St., or J. R. HAY, 7 Wall St.; reference.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

NUTLEY, N. J.,

offers very attractive homes at quite moderate rents; Houses, 12 rooms, all improvements, choice location; beautiful grounds; rent $550; several others $350 to $450; stables.

JAMES R. HAY, No. 7 Wall St.

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NEW BUILDING,
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Lofts and offices in this new fire-proof, substantially built, and elegantly finished building.
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RESTAURANT.—FINE, LARGE PLACE IN "The Majestic," St. Nicholas Av. and 145th St.; nicely decorated; electric light; refrigeration. An excellent opportunity for right party.

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TO LET—1024 PARK AVE. (NEAR 86TH.)

A four-story and basement brownstone front dwelling, handsomely decorated and in thorough order. Very desirable.

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Prices, plans, and particulars upon application.

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50 TO 58 WEST 98TH ST.

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No. 5 East 17th Street.
Steam heat, meals served in rooms if desired. Moderate rents; parquet floors, open fireplaces. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

24 EAST 42D ST., opposite Hotel Manhattan. Studio and living apartments, comprising entire top floor, with large studio skylight; rent, $600. Also two front rooms, with bath, on third floor; rent, $450; meals served in rooms if desired. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By Norwegian girl as chambermaid and sewing; best city reference from last place. Call for two days at 585 West 145th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city references; city or country. 239 West 17th St., ring twice.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young North of Ireland woman as good cook and laundress; excellent baker; would like permanent place in the country; best reference from last employer. 249 West 30th St., Room 18.

COOK.—By a respectable woman; understands cooking in all its branches; wishes steady position in a private family; excellent references. Address, all the week, C. M., 331 Madison Av.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds entrées, desserts; excellent city references; no objection to country. Call at present employer's, 16 East 82d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as cook and do plain washing in small family; city references. A., 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good family cook and to assist with washing and ironing; city reference. 927 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly competent laundress; in private family; best family; late references. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wishes to take in family washing; references. Mrs. Lynch, 113 West 60th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By respectable American girl as competent waitress; private family; city reference. E. C., 17 Scammel St.

WAITRESS.—By a Swedish girl as waitress in a first-class family; good reference. E. L., care of Mrs. Johnsson, 202 East 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By experienced Englishman; lived in good families; age, 38; height, 5 feet 9 inches; good appearance. D. M., Box 570, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman; good, first-class reference; understands hunting and polo things. D. M., Box 40, 1,242 Broadway.

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COACHMAN—COOK.—Man understands first-class care; age twenty-nine years; height 5 feet 8 inches; weight 160 pounds; temperate; good rider and driver; capable of taking charge; wife good cook or laundress; no children; would take place with rooms; city or country; references from former and present employers. Coachman, 206 West 32d St.

COACHMAN or USEFUL MAN.—By Swede; take good care of fine horses and carriages; good driver; first-class city and country references. F. B., 554 3d Av.

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GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; experienced in greenhouses, graperies, roses, vegetables, lawns, and general management of large country place; references. Gardener, Box 154 Times Office.

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BROKER. APPRAISER

One of the Finest Corner

houses on West End Avenue for sale, in perfect order, and completely decorated.

JAMES L. LIBBY & SON,
(Telephone 1297 Cortlandt.) 69 Liberty St.

504 WEST END AVE.
A superior three-story residence, 19 feet wide; swell front; beautifully decorated; always shown; price, $25,000; easiest terms.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 111 Broadway.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY
4 and 6 Warren St.

**39 WEST 81ST ST

SUMMER RESORTS.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

7:50 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule drawing room cars for

SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack division of the New York Central Railroad.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID via Adirondack division of the N. Y. Central R. R.

LAKE PLACID.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. ED. KRUMBHOLZ, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—Lv. N Y, G. C. S., 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; ar. 7:48 P. M., 7:25 A. M. 11:10 P. M.

WHITE FACE INN, —Lv. NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:45 P. M.; 7:25 A. M, 11:10 P. M.

THE GRAND VIEW, —Lv. NY. 7:50 A M, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:30 P. M, 7:10 A. M, 10:55 PM.

AMES COTTAGE —Lv NY. 7:50 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:57 P. M., 6:37 A. M., 10:32 P. M.

CASCADEVILLE.

THE CASCADE, —Lv. N. Y., 7:50 A. M., 6:25 P. M; ar. 8:15 P. M.; 7:55 A. M., 11:40 P. M.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 7:50 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 7:05 P. M. and 6:45 A. M.

Manhattan Beach Hotel
Oriental Hotel

Now Open.

T. F. SILLECK, MANAGER.

See Time Table Excursion Columns.

Bicyclists can now ride direct to and have their wheels checked at Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BOARDERS WANTED.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

LADY OWNING HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 23 feet wide, West 82d, near Park, would rent parlor and second (salon) floor, elegantly furnished, private bath, to family willing to pay for superior home, high-class appointments, accommodations, and attendance; handsome private parlor dining room. Address SELECT NEIGHBORHOOD, 503 Columbus Av.

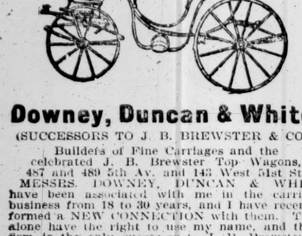
PARIS.—French Protestant family of best society, high ecclesiastical references; also from Rev. Mr. Noyes of the English Episcopal Church of Paris, would receive young ladies as boarders; aristocratic quarters, great comfort, moderate terms, write to Madame ROUSSEAU, 139 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris.

84TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; excellent board; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

213T ST., 47 EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; table board; terms reasonable; references.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.



Downey, Duncan & White,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,)

Builders of Fine Carriages and the celebrated J. B. Brewster Top Wagons, 487 and 489 5th Av. and 143 West 51st St. MESSRS. DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE have been associated with me in the carriage business from 18 to 30 years, and I have recently formed a NEW CONNECTION with them. They alone have the right to use my name, and their firm is the only successor to J. B. Brewster & Co. JAMES B. BREWSTER.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grands, uprights and upright pianos almost new, all fully warranted; also for sale choice the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

MEDICAL.

LADIES NEEDING AN EXPERT SPECIALIST consult Dr. and Mme. SELDEN CROWE, graduated 1857. Office, 217 West 49th St., near B'way.

SANITARIUM FOR LADIES, 177 W. 47th St., near Broadway.—J. G. BLINN, M. D., resident doctor. Office hours, 9 to 3 daily.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ON WEEKLY PAYMENTS—Fine DIAMONDS, Watches; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane, Room 52. All goods guaranteed.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Information Free.

For Souvenir Booklet, Circulars of American and European

SUMMER RESORTS

and Permanent Hotels below, Call or Address, (send stamp,)

Hotel Tariff Bureau,

{ 63 Fifth Ave., New York.
{ 96 Regent St., London.
{ 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

Hotel Pocket Guide

GRATIS.

(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Asbury Park, N.J.West End Hotel, now open
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bath Beach, L. I..Argyle Hotel, open all year
Bradford, Eng.Midland Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, now open
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p., $1.50; a.p., $3
Denver, Col..New St. James Hotel, a. p., $2.50 up
do ...The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p. $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass.Berkshire Inn, a.p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo..The Midland, ep $1 up, ap. $3 up
Leeds, Eng.The Queens Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
Liverpool, Eng.Adelphi Htl., a.p., $3.50; e.p., $1 up
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2 up
do .....The Langham Hotel, e. p., $2 up
do (St Pancras) Midland Grand, ap, $3.50; ep, $1 up
do Thackeray's Hotel, (Temp.,) op. British Museum
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel } De Vere Gardens
do .....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } specially recom'd
New Orleans, La., Hotel Grunewald, e.p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do (Chas. S. Davis).Hotel St. Andrew, e. p., $1.50
do (N. B. Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ..Hotel Westminster, e. p., $1.50, a. p., $3.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.).Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (5th Av. & 15th St.)Hotel Kensington, e.p., $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenobie, e. p., $1.50 up
do ..The Rutland, 57th St. and Broadway, Superior Apartments, $1,200 to $3,500 yearly
Philadelphia, Pa.The New Hotel Walton, ep. $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50 up
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)..Hotel Hanover, a. p., $2 up
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Pittsfield, Mass.The Maplewood, a. p., $3 to $4
Quebec, Canada.Chateau Frontenac, a. p., $3.50
Richmond, Va, Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p., $1.50 up
Schenectady, N. Y..The Edison, a. p., $2.50 up
Springfield, Mass.The Massasoit, ep. $1up, ap. $3up
St. George, Staten Isl.The Castleton, ap, $4 up
St. Louis, Mo.Lindell Hotel, ep, $1 up; ap, $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y.Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
Troy, N. Y.....The Troy House, a. p., $3 up
Utica, N. Y.....The Butterfield, a. p., $3 to $6
Washington, D. C...Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
White Mts., Maplewood Htl., Bethlehem, N. H.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing Sawed Yellow Pine Timber, Contract No. 607, and for repairing platform at 7th Av., Harlem River, Contract 595, will be received by the Department of Docks at Pier A, Battery Place, N. R., until 11:30 o'clock A. M. Sept. 10, 1897. For particulars see City Record.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT now published in the "City Record" for the construction of a bridge over the Harlem River, between 125th Street and 1st Avenue and 134th Street and Willis Avenue, bids to be opened on Thursday, September 16th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M. by the Commissioner of Public Works.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE LINE

For Providence direct, Boston, and all inland and Seashore Resorts East and North thereof. Steamers Pilgrim and Plymouth. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.

STONINGTON LINE

For Stonington, Narragansett Pier, Watch Hill, Boston, and all points east. Steamers Maine and New Hampshire. Leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NORWICH LINE

For New London, Watch Hill, Block Island, and Eastern Resorts, also Worcester and North of Boston and East. Steamer City of Lowell or City of Worcester leaves Pier 40 (old No.) N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Orchestra on each steamer. Rates to BLOCK ISLAND reduced. Connection made week days and Sundays.

FALL RIVER LINE

For Newport, Fall River, Boston, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan in commission. Fine orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 N. R., foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY." Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Direct connection on the Kingston Pt. Dock with U. & D. trains for Catskill Mountain Points, and for Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. At Catskill for the Catskill Mt. and Otis El. Ry. for Cairo and Mt Resorts.

Railroad connections at Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Hudson, and Albany for points North, East, and West. Special Saratoga trains.

Through tickets sold at Desbrosses St. Pier, West 22d St. Pier, New York Transfer, and other principal ticket offices.

Delightful Excursion on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

Albany Evening Line

Steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) connecting with Fall River Line for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Adirondacks, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers Kaaterskill and Catskill leave every week day at 6 P. M. from foot of Christopher St., connecting at Catskill with mountain trains. Staterooms lighted by electricity. Bicycles carried free. Horses and carriages taken. Send to Pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sunday,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) West 22d St., 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURG, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1.00. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday Excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 5:30 A. M. and 12 midnight; week day steamers connect at wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points north.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS from foot of Christopher St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with R. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 AM | Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 7 AM
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 21, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 12, 10 AM

CHERBOURG. PARIS, BREMEN.

Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 AM | Spree, Sat. Sept. 18, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Barbarossa ..... Thursday, Sept. 2, Noon
Karlsruhe ..... Thursday, Sept. 9, Noon
Koenigin Luise ..... Thursday, Sept. 16, Noon
H. H. Meier ..... Thursday, Sept. 23, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser, Sept. 4, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 AM
Ems, Sept. 11, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Naples, and Genoa.

*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 AM | †Werra, Nov. 27, 10 AM
†Ka'erW. 11, Nov. 13, 10 AM | †Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 AM
*Norm'nia, Nov. 20, 10 AM | *A. Vic'ria, Dec. 11, 10 AM

Also steamers for Alexandria, Egypt, in Jan., Feb., and March.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE

TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE From New York to Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, (Paris,) and Hamburg.

Columbia, Sept. 2, 9 AM | Normannia, Sept. 23, 10 AM
A. Victoria, Sept. 9, 9 AM | Columbia, Sept. 30, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 16, 10 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 7, 7 AM

HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin Screw Mail S. S. Pennsylva'a, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Patria, Sept. 11, 7 AM
First cabin, $65 and upward; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London-Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 1 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 22
PARIS.....Sept. 8 | PARIS.....Sept. 29
ST. PAUL.....Sept. 15 | ST. PAUL.....Oct. 6

Red Star Line to Antwerp

Sailing Every Wednesday.

Noordland, Sept. 1, Noon | Kensington, Sept. 15, Noon
Friesland, Sept. 8, Noon | West'nl'd, Sept. 22, Noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office 6 Bowling Green.

FRENCH LINE.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS, FRANCE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Potrot, Sat., Sept. 4, 10 A. M.
LA TOURAINE, Surcouf, Sat., Sept. 11, 10 A. M.

Rates of passage, First Class, N. Y. to Paris, $105 and up by all steamers, except La Touraine, Inc. Railway fare to Paris and landing charges; Parlor car seat is extra during Summer season; 2d class to Paris, $54.75.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE,

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Lucania, Sept. 4, 11 AM | Umbria, Sept. 25, 2 P. M
Etruria, Sept. 11, 3 PM | Lucania, Oct. 2, 10 A.M.
Campania, Sept. 18, 10 AM | Etruria, Oct. 9, 2 PM

Extra Sailings.

Aurania, Sept. 7, Noon | Servia, Sept. 21, Noon

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, Sept. 1, Noon | Majestic, Sept. 29, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 8, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 6, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 15, Noon | Teutonic, Oct. 13, Noon
Britannic, Sept. 22, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 20, Noon

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hon'kong:

GAELIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
DORIC .....Oct. 12, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Oct. 21, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 30, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information, apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South, and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Sept. 1
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Sept. 3
COMANCHE.....Monday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Sept. 8

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast P. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
Shortest Sea Trips out of New York.

Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, 424 Street and Fourth Avenue, as follows:

7.50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

9.30 A. M.—FAST MAIL. Daily. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9.40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL. Daily, except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago via Michigan Central Route; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M.; Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Millbrook, Catskill Mountains, and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie.

1.00 P. M.—CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie and Schenectady.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily 24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route and Buffalo; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M., Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. This train connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M.; due Kansas City next morning. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily. For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS, THOUSAND ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL EXPRESS, Daily—For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.

7.00 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago. Not Toledo, except Saturdays, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New York Central, every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago Sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Hartsdale, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via the Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 145, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 1242 Broadway, 2,205 Fulton Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

8:40 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga.

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A—1:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New Paltz.

B—1:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C—3:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, and Saratoga. Parlor car attached to Bloomville and Saratoga.

C—4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Sleeping car Albany to Montreal.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

A. B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn by Annex; A10:15, B10:40 A. M.; C3:00 P. M. Jersey City, D. L. & W. R. R. Station. A10:40, B11:20 A. M. C3:28 P. M. Time tables at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:15, 6:40 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*7:55, 8:15 A. M. daily, for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ELMIRA, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*10:25, 10:30 A. M. daily, except Sunday, MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*11:55, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:25, 12:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points.

*12:55, 1:15 P. M., Sundays only, for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, and the coal branches.

*1:25, 1:40 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions; chair-car for Wilkesbarre.

*3:55, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*4:55, 5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*5:55, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Express for Slatington and principal intermediate stations. Connects for Reading and Harrisburg. Chair-car to Slatington.

*6:55, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:55, 8:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, & JUNCTION, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, and BUFFALO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:55, 9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Wilkesbarre and Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for MOUND BROOK and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:55, 9:00 A. M., *1:55, 2:30, *3:55, 4:20, and *5:55, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8:00 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily, except Sunday. For Port Jervis, Monticello, Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Corning. Daily to Port Jervis. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Corning.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 323 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:55 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:55 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:55 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:55 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

3:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland and Toledo, except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 1:55, (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55 (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M., (3:15 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:25 A. M. and 8.55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 P. M. week days and 7:55 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 1:25 P. M. and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:50 P. M. week days.

CAPE MAY.—West Twenty-third Street Station, 12:55 (Through Parlor Car) and 1:25 P. M. week days. Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 1:00 and 1:50 P. M. week days.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 7:25, 8:55, 9:55, 11:55 A. M., (12:55 Saturdays only,) 1:55, 2:55, 3:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55, 9:25 A. M., 4:55 P. M. Sundays, (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 3:30, 7:40, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:15, 7:25, 7:55, 8:25, 8:55, 9:25, (9:55 Penna. Limited,) 9:55, (Dining Car,) 10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:55, 1:55, 2:55, 3:55, 4:25, 4:25, (Dining Car,) 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 7:55, 8:55 P. M., 12:10 night. Sundays, 8:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET, 5 minutes later, with additional trains at 4:30 A. M. daily, and 7:30 and 9:00 P. M. week days.

For BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON from Whitehall Terminal.

Week days, 7:55, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 3:25, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt. Sundays, 9:55, 11:25 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:55, 4:55, (Dining Car,) 5:55 P. M., 12:10 mdt.

From FOOT LIBERTY STREET 5 minutes later.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels or residence to destination.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, FINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, LEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHW

HOW NEW YORK IS TAXED

State Commissioners Visit the Local Board and Cross-Examine Some Deputies.

INQUIRY ABOUT ASSESSMENTS

Real Estate Men Tell How Values Are Fixed—Selling Price Does Not Show Value—Grievance Against the State Board.

Although the spirit of belligerency hovered dangerously near the office of the local Tax Commissioners yesterday, it caused no breach of decorum during the conference between the members of the State Board of Tax Commissioners and the New York City Tax Commissioners. Martin Heermance of Poughkeepsie, Chairman of the State Board, with his associates, Edward L. Adams of Elmira and Rollin L. Jenkins of Moriah, reached the office in the Stewart Building at 10 o'clock A. M., and were received by President Edward P. Barker and his associates, Theodore Sutro and James L. Wells.

"It is our duty to go around the several counties," said Chairman Heermance, "and get such data regarding the assessments of property as may be of interest and value to the State Board of Equalization, which has to determine what proportion of the State tax each county shall pay. In pursuance of that duty we have come to New York, and would be pleased to receive any information that you may have to communicate."

President Barker bowed, but said nothing.

"We came here a few days ago," continued Mr. Heermance, "and saw your President, who said he did not care to proceed with any official conference in the absence of his colleagues. Hence this date was appointed. After I had returned to Albany, I was surprised to learn that some newspaper stories were afloat about an exciting meeting between President Barker and myself, and to the effect that I had expressed a desire to bar out newspaper reporters from our official conferences. Now I certainly never had any unpleasant words with President Barker, and I never said I did not want the newspaper reporters. Personally, I would be glad to have the reporters with us in all of our official proceedings. I cannot imagine how such reports could have gone abroad."

Mr. Heermance Conciliatory.

"There were no false statements given out from this office," said President Barker with severe dignity.

"Certainly not. I did not mean to impute such conduct to any member of this board," quickly interposed Mr. Heermance.

"A representative of a newspaper came in while you were talking and he probably overheard you say something about getting some officials indicted," continued President Barker. "I am sure I have no apologies to make."

"No apologies are necessary from any quarter," responded Mr. Heermance, cheerily, and taking up some printed memorandum he proceeded to explain the methods usually pursued by the State Tax Commissioners in collecting information about the assessment of taxable property. He said: "When the Boards of Assessors of the different counties appear before us—"

"We do not appear before you," interrupted President Barker quickly. "You appear before us."

"Oh, very well," said Mr. Heermance, smiling. "We are here to get information. While there is a great deal of dissatisfaction in the City of New York—honestly felt, no doubt—with the course of the State Board of Equalization, there has been still greater dissatisfaction expressed by the representatives of other counties regarding the State board's treatment of New York. We are frequently accused of favoring this city, but there seems to be an impression here that whenever the State board receives a piece of information from an interior county in the matter of the State equalization it lifts the burden from the complaining county and puts it on New York—"

"There certainly is such an impression," commented Commissioner Wells.

Chairman Heermance said the State board tried absolutely impartial, and he started to explain the method by which the Board of Equalization reached its conclusion.

"If you are impartial, how is it that New York has to pay about 48 per cent. of the State taxes?" asked Mr. Barker. To this there was no answer. Mr. Heermance once more suggested that he would like to hear anything the New York board might have to say. Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward, as the legal adviser for the New York Commissioners, said that, with the law explicitly requiring all taxable property to be assessed at its full value, he did not see that there was any room for discussion. "You have the official record of what the New York board has done," he said.

"But the law also provides for the existence of a State Board of Equalization, and prescribes its duties," said Mr. Heermance. "And, anomalous as it may appear, we have to proceed on the theory that all local assessments of property are not made according to the actual value. In some counties the law is fairly well obeyed—"

Deputy Commissioners Examined.

"The law is strictly observed in New York County," said President Barker. "Our Deputy Tax Commissioners are sworn to assess each piece of property at such a figure as, in their judgment, it would bring at a sale in the open market."

Chairman Heermance said he would like to question some of the Deputy Commissioners. Three of the most experienced Deputies were summoned—James W. Connolly, Henry G. Autenrieth, and Robert Miller. Each one explained that he assessed taxable property at just what he thought it was worth. Mr. Connolly said if, in his judgment, a piece of property was worth $100,000 he assessed it at that figure.

Deputy Commissioner Autenrieth said there were cases where fictitious values were given to city property. He mentioned one down-town office building that had been bonded for $3,000,000, but was not worth half that amount. Big corporations, he said, paid fancy prices for property they happened to want. He knew of a case where a piece of real estate he had assessed at $45,000 had been sold for $140,000, but his assessment covered the actual value. It was not always safe to take the selling price of a piece of property as the basis of actual value.

Commissioner Wells was asked to explain the measure of real estate values in the City of New York. He said: "The sum of money that the property will bring in open market, or, in other words, what a willing purchaser pays, and a willing seller accepts."

Alfred H. Marling, President of the Real Estate Exchange, said he hoped the State Board of Equalization would treat New York City justly, and not compel it to bear more of the tax burden than was its proper share.

Richard Deeves said: "We feel that our share of the State tax is too high. Taxes are going up and interest is going down, and the property owner is very sensitive. The State Board ought to be very careful in reaching conclusions about the increasing value of New York City property. There is much property in this city that is not increasing in value. The State Commissioners should take into consideration in each instance the earning capacity of property, and not what it cost."

Chairman Heermance said the State Board had not changed New York's percentage of 63 for two or three years, although some of the other counties claimed that New York's proportion of the taxes ought to be greater.

Ex-Assemblyman John Connolly argued that New York City ought to have a representative on the State Board. Gov. Flower was the only Governor, he said, who had the courage to appoint one and insist upon his confirmation. He appointed John A. Mason, and as a result New York City was saved about $1,000,000.

President Barker said New York City certainly had a grievance against the State Board of Equalization. Chairman Heermance reiterated his regret that such a feeling should exist. Then he thanked the New York Commissioners for their courtesy, and the conference broke up.

Henry Bauer Injured.

Henry Bauer, twenty-one years old, of 254 East Fifty-fourth Street, New York, was driving down the mountain road from Jersey City Heights yesterday, when the harness broke and his horse ran away. The wagon was upset and Bauer was thrown out and his left arm was broken. Otto Kohlund of Jersey City was injured in the same way at the same point of the road a week ago.

STELZ MYSTERY UNSOLVED.

John Effiein, Who Was Arrested in Williamsburg, Accounts for the Stains on His Person.

Police Capt. Lees of the Stagg Street Station, Williamsburg, thought for awhile yesterday that he had in custody a man who could throw light on the murder of George Stelz, the assistant sexton of the Church of the Most Holy Trinity, in Montrose Avenue. The prisoner was John Effiein, an innocent-looking German, who was arrested early in the morning near a restaurant not far from his house, at 205 Moore Street. There were blood spots on Effiein's face and hands, and his clothes were also stained. He was taken to the station house, where he was closely questioned.

He had been drinking, but was able to say that he knew nothing of the murder. The police did not take any stock in his explanation at first. They were fully convinced that because Effiein's person was bloodstained that he must know something of the crime. Effiein told the Police Captain that late on Sunday night or early Monday morning he entered a restaurant at Flushing Avenue and Morrell Street and asked for a steak. The waiter told him that the place was an oyster house. Effiein said he made a reply, which the waiter construed as an insult, and, after kicking Effiein out of the store, he also struck him in the face, causing his nose to bleed. Effiein said that he afterward went to a restaurant near his home, where Lizzie Zeblein, a waitress, wanted him to wash himself, but that he declined. Effiein's story was corroborated at the restaurant.

The police held him on a technical charge of vagrancy. Later he was taken to the Ewen Street Police Court and arraigned before Justice Lemon on the charge of intoxication and vagrancy. On the intoxication charge he was sentenced to jail for ten days, and on the other charge examination was deferred until Sept. 7.

Capt. Lees said last night that, in his opinion, the murder was not committed for the purpose of concealing the crime of robbery.

"No man," he said, "could be tempted to take human life for the sum of money that is to be found in the poor boxes of a church. The boxes at Holy Trinity had no more than $60 in them at any time, and this sum would not tempt any one to do murder."

All day yesterday Central Office detectives were on the case. Chief of Detectives Reynolds is in charge. He believes that Effiein is innocent.

The funeral of Stelz will take place from the church to-day. There will be a requiem mass, and the interment will be in Holy Trinity Cemetery.

TO REORGANIZE THE CONCERN.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company to Change Its Name and Increase Its Stock.

The officers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of this city, together with sixteen of the twenty-one members of the Board of Directors, met in their rooms at 47 Cedar Street, on Monday afternoon, and decided to reorganize the company and to change its name. It will soon be called the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of the City of New York. The consent of the Insurance Department, as required by law, was obtained, the necessary certificate of authorization issued, and the amended charter filed last night. The conversion will include an increase in the capital stock of the concern from $225,000 to $250,000. It will be, as before, a joint stock corporation.

The company was organized in 1869. Its President, Rudolph A. Loewenthal, has been at its head for about three years. Mr. Loewenthal had nothing to say yesterday as to whom the idea of the reorganization originated with.

"It is to be effected in accordance with the provisions of Section 125 of the insurance law," said he, "and as the law is very explicit in its demands, and we are complying with them, there will be no legal hindrances, and we shall be able to make the formal change in about a month, I expect. A certain number of weeks are required to be taken up in advertising it.

"The reorganization will make no difference in our policy, and our officers will remain as before. It was simply decided on as a means of changing our name, and the increasing of the capital stock was a secondary consideration. The present name is misleading. We are not a mutual company, and therefore should not be known as the Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Our adding of $25,000 to the stock was chiefly to bring it up to an even figure."

The officers of the company are: R. A. Loewenthal, President; Aaron Carter, Vice President; William A. Francis, Secretary, and H. W. Eadie, Assistant Secretary.

POLICEMAN PAINTED A FENCE.

On Duty at the Time, but Explained Matters Satisfactorily.

"What's the charge against this man?" asked Police Commissioner Welles of Brooklyn during the trials of offending policemen yesterday.

"Painting a fence while on duty," was the reply.

Commissioner Welles stared at the offender, Policeman Frank M. Hall, of the Brownsville Precinct, with undisguised astonishment. "What have you to say, Hall?"

"I saw a man painting a fence at Herkimer Street and Stone Avenue," said the officer. "He was using the brush in such a manner as to spatter people passing by, so I took the brush from him and painted about four feet of the fence, so as to show him how to do it properly."

The Commissioner let Hall off with a reprimand.

DOG SHARES A WOMAN'S CELL.

Policemen Afraid to Separate Mrs. McGrath from Her Pet.

Mrs. Martha McGrath of 1,808 Second Avenue is now in a cell in the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, awaiting examination to-morrow, in the company of her Newfoundland dog, "Bob," which the police cannot get away from her. She is accused, together with Theodore J. Smith, of 1,793 Lexington Avenue, of having feloniously assaulted her husband, who is now in the Presbyterian Hospital suffering from a knife wound in the breast, which he got at a party given in his home on Monday night. McGrath was stabbed, in the course of the quarrel, after having drawn a knife himself to stab his wife. The latter is said to have struck the blow that disabled him, while Smith held him.

The dog was a silent member of the party, and is said to have interfered between Smith and McGrath at a quarrel earlier in the evening. When Patrolman Dreyfus of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station arrived on the scene and made the arrest "Bob" went out with him, and has stuck to his mistress since. He growled so that the policemen let him share her cell, accompany her to Harlem Court yesterday, where he was kept in the prison pen while she was arraigned, and re-entered her cell on the woman's return. She says when she is examined to-morrow she will tell him to go home and mind the baby, and he will obey.

Lena Merville Sues for Divorce.

Mrs. Selina L. Levi, the burlesque actress known as Lena Merville, has brought suit in the Supreme Court, through her lawyer, Abraham H. Hummel, for limited divorce from her husband, Albert L. Levi, a theatrical manager, known professionally as Albert L. Levering. She alleges that they were married in Boston in 1893, and her husband left her in 1894, and secured a divorce surreptitiously in West Virginia. She wants this set aside. Mr. Hummel will ask Justice Stover to-day for permission to serve the summons on Levi by publication, as he cannot be found in this State.

Poverty the Prisoner's Excuse.

August Sherman of 936 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn, was arraigned before Justice Steers in the Flatbush Police Court yesterday, charged with stealing a pocketbook containing 85 cents from George B. Meeks of 323 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. Sherman broke down and began to cry. He said that he had served a term in the penitentiary, but that for five years he had lived an honest life. He had been married about a year and was in a desperate condition financially, and was about to be dispossessed, and he had committed the theft despairing of any other way to raise the money. District Attorney Backus asked that the case be adjourned until to-day that he might ascertain whether the prisoner's story was true. Justice Steers granted the request.

Thousands of persons who thought they had Consumption have been cured with Dr. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

E. B. CUTHBERT & CO. FAIL

Unable to Meet Their Obligations Owing to an Advance in Sugar Stocks and Corn.

LIABILITIES OVER $300,000

The Firm Excited Jealousy by Establishing Branch Offices in This and Other Cities, and Charges of "Bucketing" Were Made.

Edward B. Cuthbert, in the banking and brokerage business, on the fourth floor of the Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ernest H. Ball, counsel for the concern, which was known as E. B. Cuthbert & Co., although since last April Mr. Cuthbert has had no partner. The failure is for not less than $300,000, the amount at which the assignor has been rated, and will not exceed $500,000. The preferred creditors are Ophelia J. Cuthbert, his mother, for $45,000, and William C. Cuthbert, a member of the Stock Exchange, doing business at 42 New Street, his brother, for $28,084. The amounts represent money borrowed recently to tide over stock and grain market adversities. Edward B. Cuthbert lives at 74 West Fifty-second Street. His creditor brother was not recognized in the business which met with disaster.

The cause of the failure was principally the advance in the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company. Incidentally, the strength of the corn market was a factor in the disaster. Only a few weeks ago the rise in "American Sugar" compelled the assignment of Decker, Howell & Co. of 46 Broadway. As to assets, Assignee Ball said last evening that they might amount to the sum of the failure. Mr. Cuthbert declined to talk, but his friends predicted that he would shortly resume business in honorable and prosperous circumstances.

Mr. Cuthbert Was Formerly a Planter.

Edward B. Cuthbert is a native of South Carolina, and a grandson of the millionaire furrier, F. W. Lasak, from whom he inherited a comfortable fortune. Mr. Cuthbert was for years a planter in Tennessee. He came to New York in 1894, bluff and with the accent and manners of those with whom he had associated from boyhood. He was in no way like those with whom he proposed to be in contact in a Wall Street career. With $125,000 contributed by himself, Mr. Cuthbert, on Oct. 25, 1894, organized the firm of E. B. Cuthbert & Co. His partners were James W. Fox, who retired little more than a year later; William Euclid Young, and William Euclid Young, Jr.

The firm at the start excited jealousy, which begot scandal by reason of its snappy aggressiveness, and its system of establishing branches all over the country. Thus, in July, 1896, while their main office was at 56 Broadway, this city, they had seven branch offices here and branch offices in charge of representatives at Philadelphia, Raleigh, N. C., Baltimore, Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Washington, and Troy. Complaints of sharp dealing and "bucketing" were rife in the Fall of last year, and in the early Winter the Governing Committee took cognizance of several charges lodged at the Stock Exchange against the floor members of the firm, W. E. Young, Sr., Mr. Cuthbert having only membership in the Produce Exchange, which he retains. On Dec. 30, 1896, Mr. Young was found guilty of fraud in conducting a spurious transaction, in conjunction with Jacob Kirkner, a member of the Exchange, who had been suspended for complicity in refusing an examination of his books to aid in the Governors' inquisition. Mr. Young was expelled from the Exchange the day of the finding of the verdict.

Injured by Rivals.

This was a blow to the prestige of the firm. It came when the vital question and condition of the continuance of the administration of the Exchange was the extermination of the "bucket shop" evil, and E. B. Cuthbert & Co.'s rivals made full use of the expulsion of Mr. Young to harm the firm. Mr. Young withdrew from the firm, which has not since been directly represented on the Exchange. His son retired from it last April, leaving Mr. Cuthbert alone in the possession of the business, which was then conducted in wonderfully spacious and luxurious offices in the Johnson Building. Within the past month Mr. Cuthbert had to borrow money of relatives to keep faith with his speculative customers, and yesterday's soaring of "Sugar," 6⅞ points net, precipitated disaster.

When Mr. Young was expelled from the Exchange E. B. Cuthbert & Co. issued a circular which criticised the decision of the Governors as "unjust to the utmost degree," and said: "We will go straight forward in our every transaction without the slightest diminution in the quality of our service to clients. * * * Ex parte trials shall not be permitted to cast discredit on any of our methods. In due season and in a proper way we shall establish a vindication that no man can question—however bitter a business rival he may be."

The latest published local addresses of E. B. Cuthbert & Co., place them at 30 Broad Street and 275 and 671 Broadway.

IN HONOR OF MR. M'COY.

Memorial Exercises to be Held at the Old Fifth Street School.

A meeting of the Old Fifth Street School Association was held yesterday afternoon in the office of Maurice B. Blumenthal, Secretary of the association, at 271 Broadway, for the purpose of arranging memorial exercises at the school for James J. McCoy. Mr. McCoy, who died on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at his home, in Orange, N. J., was for over fifty years connected with Grammar School No. 15, (Old Fifth Street School.) He was President of the Old Fifth Street School Association, and at the time of his death was Vice President of the old school.

A large number of graduates from the old school were at yesterday's meeting, and eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased. It was decided to hold memorial exercises at the schoolhouse on two evenings during the week of Sept. 13. Maurice B. Blumenthal, Otto Irving Wise, and A. W. Moynahan were appointed a Committee on Arrangements, and Mr. Blumenthal will prepare the programme.

In the first service the children will predominate. The old school will be draped for the occasion, and many of the school orations written for the scholars years ago by Mr. McCoy will be rendered again. The second evening's exercises will consist largely of reminiscent orations by old graduates of the school.

Used a Cab to Chase a Man.

Police Commissioner John P. Feeney of Jersey City was passing the corner of Montgomery and Washington Streets yesterday when he saw a man running through the latter street. Some one behind him yelled "Stop, thief!" The Commissioner jumped into a cab and told the driver to pursue the fugitive, whom he caught after a chase of four blocks. The man gave his name as William Reilly, and said he lived in Philadelphia. He said he went into a saloon to ask for work and a drunken man drove him out with threats. He ran out of the place, and when he heard some one cry "Stop, thief!" he was afraid to stop. His story was corroborated by the owner of the saloon in which the incident happened and he was released.

Health Board to Correct Bad Habits.

The Jersey City Health Board, at its meeting on Monday night, adopted an ordinance providing that any person who shall spit on the floor of any horsecar, trolley car, or other public conveyance, shall be fined $10 for every offense. The officials of the Consolidated Traction Company and the North Hudson Railway Company say they will do all they can to enforce the ordinance. Mayor Hoos said he would sign the ordinance as soon as it was presented to him. When the ordinance goes into effect the Health Board will place sanitary officers on the cars to notify the public until they become acquainted with the provisions of the law.

Mayor Hoos's Birthday.

Mayor Hoos of Jersey City yesterday celebrated his forty-seventh birthday by signing the August pay warrants which will be delivered to the city employes to-day. During the day he received a number of floral pieces from his friends.

Stern Bros

Are now showing their
First Importations of
Foreign Dress Goods
in exclusive styles
for Early Fall Wear
West 23d St.

CONCESSIONS TO BUYERS

Southern Pacific Line Grants Increased Facilities to the Merchants' Association.

EXCURSIONISTS FROM TEXAS

Rearrangement of Dates for Reduced Rate Trips—Out-of-Town Dealers Satisfied with the Local Markets—Predict Good Times.

Another concession from the Southern Pacific Company in favor of merchants living in Texas who are members of the Merchants' Association was reported at the headquarters of the association yesterday. At first it was proposed that the Atlantic system of the Southern Pacific Company should sell tickets from all points in Texas reached by the lines of that system to St. Louis between the dates of Aug. 27 and Aug. 31, inclusive.

These are the dates when the excursions from Joint Traffic territory were to go into effect, and it was thought that by opening up Texas in that way the merchants from that State would be able to get to St. Louis at a reduced rate of fare, and then at St. Louis purchase their tickets on the certificate plan through to New York.

It was so late, however, in the month of August when this matter was talked over, and there were so many details to be perfected before the plan could become operative, that an amended arrangement was undertaken and was perfected yesterday.

This was that the Southern Pacific Company should sell tickets via New Orleans through to Washington Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive, in connection with the Southern roads reaching New Orleans, all of which have put on sale excursion tickets to Washington, between those dates, good for thirty days from date of sale. For those merchants in Texas who prefer to come part of the way by water, the Southern Pacific Company has confirmed the arrangement made between the Merchants' Association and the Cromwell Line of steamers from New Orleans to bring merchants from Galveston via the Southern Pacific Company to New Orleans, and thence by steamer to New York.

R. H. Spiro, brick manufacturer of Canton, Ohio, said yesterday: "I was induced to come to New York by reason of the low passenger rates. This is my first visit in eleven years. I am here to purchase a stock of clothing for a young man who is going into business at Louisville, Ohio. I was in the clothing business for twenty-five years, and he asked me to make the purchases for him, as he could not leave his duties as Postmaster. Had it not been for the work of the Merchants' Association he would have had me go to Cleveland, Cincinnati, or Pittsburg, but when the association secured these low rates, we both thought it best to come to New York, as it is so much the larger market. I believe that there is going to be a wonderful revival in business this Fall."

J. H. Townsend of St. Louis, Mo., said: "I was influenced to come to New York through the work done by the Merchants' Association in securing reduced railway rates. A great army of St. Louis buyers, from what I learn, will buy in New York this Fall. Times have improved wonderfully since the first of the year."

Additional resident members of the Merchants' Association were enrolled yesterday as follows: Boorum & Pease Company, manufacturers of blank books; Charles Rosenberg, hosiery and underwear; Manhattan Electric Supply Company, electrical and bicycle supplies; Pottier & Stymus Company, wood and furniture decoration; F. A. O. Schwarz, toys; McLoughlin Brothers, publishers.

HOLST WAS TIRED OF LIFE.

Killed Himself with Illuminating Gas in a Brooklyn Hotel.

William C. Holst, a ship's steward, forty years old, who had been homeless since his wife, Mary Holst, left him five weeks ago, and returned to the house of her mother, Mrs. Kate Paul, at 11 Meserole Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide Monday night in Valentine's Hotel, at Broadway and Roebling Street, Williamsburg, by inhaling illuminating gas. During the four years that Holst was married it is alleged that he illtreated his wife and often threatened to kill her. She left him in July on their return from Chicago.

Holst occasionally went to her mother's house to see his wife, but she refused to have anything to do with him. He went again on Monday night, and threatened to kill her. She left the house to get an officer, and during her absence Holst went away. It is thought he went direct to the hotel, where he committed suicide. The body was discovered at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. In one pocket was an Odd Fellowship certificate, and in another a life insurance policy issued by the John Hancock Insurance Company. The documents were addressed to Holst's wife, who told the police that if Holst had not been so cruel toward her she would have given him a home.

Suspected Train Wreckers.

Two more members of the supposed gang of boy train wreckers who attempted to derail a train on the Brighton Beach Railroad on Sunday evening were arraigned yesterday in the Flatbush Police Court. They were Thomas McFeeley, fifteen years old, and said to be the leader of the boys, and John Lyons, aged eleven. McFeeley lives at 39 Little Street and Lyons at 189 John Street, Brooklyn. Both boys laughed and talked and seemed indifferent to the fact that they were prisoners. Justice Steers held them in $1,000 bail for examination on Sept. 8. They denied their guilt, though McFeeley said he had put a stone on the track and had then taken it off again.

Mayor Gleason Won His Point.

Justice Dickey of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday granted Mayor Gleason's application for an alternative writ of mandamus against the Town Board of Hempstead to compel the board to establish the election districts of the town as required by Section 3 of Chapter 381 of the Laws of 1807, and to follow the line as snown by the survey filed in the office of the Town Clerk in October, 1894. The Town Board removed the line two-thirds of a mile to the westward on the sea coast, cutting into the village of Far Rockaway. Mayor Gleason holds that all the property so included in Hempstead should be in the limits of the City of New York.

The Soldiers' Monument.

The models for the new Soldiers' Monument, to be placed at the entrance to Central Park at Fifty-ninth Street, are nearly completed, and will be put on exhibition for a week at the Central Park Arsenal Sept. 15. The Monument Commission, composed of Mayor Strong, Gen. Collis, Recorder Goff, President of the Park Board McMillan, Charles A. Goulden of the G. A. R., and Controller Fitch, will decide on their merits. The monument is to cost $250,000.

Fell into Hot Asphalt.

Thomas Sheridan, twenty-six years old, of 75 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, was the victim of a serious burning accident yesterday. He was preparing a vat of hot asphalt for distribution on the roadway at Coles and Ninth Streets, when his foot slipped and he fell into the vat on his hands and knees. He was badly burned before his companions could drag him out.

In Hope's celebrated play, "The Prisoner of Zenda," the princess says "The king can do no wrong."

In other words, if he did, he wouldn't acknowledge it.

Nothing can be wrong with our merchandise—not because of inherit virtue, but because faults are righted as soon as you tell us of them.

Clothes, shoes, hats and furnishings.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

ROMANO IDENTIFIES CONNOR.

Notary Accused of Selling Forged Citizens' Papers Arraigned in Court —Alleged Accomplice Arrested.

There was another hearing and a second arrest yesterday in the case of James Connor, the notary public who was arrested Saturday, accused by Rocco Romano, an Italian bootblack, and keeper of a fruit stand at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Third Avenue, of selling him a forged naturalization certificate. The second prisoner is Henry Delative of 171 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

O. J. Hochstadter, a lawyer, appeared for Connor in the Harlem Court, and cross-examined Romano, but failed to shake his testimony. On the plea, however, that Connor claimed an alibi, and had not been able to have his witnesses present, the lawyer secured a second postponement.

Romano testified that the man whom he knew as "Mr. Harry," but whose last name he had never heard, came to him and asked him why he did not get citizenship papers. Romano told him he had been to court, and they had refused to give him any.

"I can tell you how to get one without going to court," he says this man replied, and promised to introduce him to a lawyer who would supply what he wanted.

It was last Wednesday night, the witness continued, when "Harry" brought Connor to him, and the deal was arranged by which he was to pay $9 for the document.

"I had seen him about the lawyers' offices, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and also at the saloon near where I have my stand," said Romano. "I didn't know his name, except that he was called Jim. He promised to get me the paper, and insisted that I should pay some money first. I gave him $2 that night. The next afternoon he came to me and asked for my name, and I told him. About 7:30 he brought in the paper, and I paid him $7 that night. Then I showed it to some friends of mine, and they told me it was not good, and that I had been cheated."

Lawyer Hochstadter tried to make Romano admit that "Mr. Harry" had sold him the paper, but he positively identified Connor.

John H. Loos, assistant clerk of the Supreme Court, in charge of the Naturalization Bureau Records, testified that no person by the name of Rocco Romano had been naturalized on the date given in the certificate, Nov. 14, 1893, and further that County Clerk Purroy had not signed the certificates of naturalization issued until Jan. 1, 1896. The seal and County Clerk's signature, he said, were genuine, and the name and part of the date forged.

Secretary A. S. Wasserman of the Second Assembly District Citizens' Union organization, told how he came to take up the fight, after seeing several suspicious naturalization papers in the hands of Italians, who said they got the certificates from a man named "Jim."

Mr. Hochstadter did not put Connor on the stand to testify. He said Connor was a poor man, and had never been accused before of any such charge. He declared it was a case of mistaken identity, and said he intended to bring witnesses to prove that Connor had not been near the saloon in question at the time the Italian said the deal was consummated.

Magistrate Poole said the prosecution had made a good case, and advised the lawyer to present the alibi to a jury. But the lawyer pleaded so long and earnestly that he at last consented to adjourn the hearing to Essex Market Police Court Sept. 16.

As soon as the papers in this case were adjusted, Detective Reid and Mr. Wasserman set to work to capture Connor's assistant. The man was run down shortly after noon. When questioned by Reid, he admitted having acted as the "go-between" for Connor in getting Romano to buy the forged paper, but he would not confess connection with any other cases, or tell whether he got any money for his services. He was arraigned and held in $500 for examination Sept. 4. He could not furnish the bail, and was locked up.

BIBLE FOR JAPAN'S EMPEROR.

Gift from the American, Foreign, and National Bible Societies.

The American Bible Society has prepared a large folio Bible in English as a gift to the Emperor of Japan, and has sent it to Yokohoma. It will be formally presented at the first opportunity after the Emperor's return to Tokio in the Autumn. The gift will be made in the name of the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the National Bible Society of Scotland, which are jointly concerned in the publication and distribution of the Japanese Scriptures.

The agents, the Rev. Henry Loomis and Mr. George Braithwaite of Yokohoma, will make the necessary arrangements, and prepare a suitable letter to accompany the book. The preparation of the volume was suggested by the favorable reception which the Dowager Empress of China in 1894 gave to a Chinese New Testament given to her in the name of 10,000 Christian women of China.

President Baldwin's Trip to Europe.

W. H. Baldwin, Jr., President of the Long Island Railroad, has gone to Europe with his wife for a few weeks of rest. Incidentally he proposes to investigate the manner of construction, and the methods of management, of underground railways, in order to apply the results of practical experience to the problem which the Long Island Railroad now has under consideration of connecting Brooklyn and New York by an underground railroad. The plan prepared by the Atlantic Avenue Improvement Commissioners has been practically agreed to by the Long Island Railroad Company, and soon after Mr. Baldwin returns from his trip, which will be in October, something will be done toward putting that plan into operation.

Justice Worth and his Vacation.

Justice Lewis R. Worth of the Gates Avenue Police Court in Brooklyn has been on a vacation since Aug. 1, and is still absent. He has taken a number of short vacations in the past three months. Other Judges have consented to sit for him, but it is evident that their patience is beginning to wear out. When Justice Lemon was sent for yesterday and came to the court at the end of a hard morning's work in his own, he said sharply: "I don't know how you're running this court here." Lawyers who practice in the court have made criticisms of Justice Worth's action.

Opening of the Buffalo Library.

Dr. John S. Billings, Director of the New York Public Library, left for Buffalo last night, where he will deliver this evening one of the principal addresses at the opening of the Buffalo Public Library. A new Superintendent for the library has recently been appointed, Henry L. Elmendorf, who has been connected with library work for several years, and many changes have been made in the management of the library. It was formerly conducted by a Young Men's Association, but is now to be a free public library.

Fall Opening of
Carpets & Oriental Rugs.

Also
120 pieces
Best Quality Wilton,
$1.30 per yard,
(value $2.10.)

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

LEGAL NOTES.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Charles H. Hausauer and James B. Smith brought a suit in the Supreme Court in Erie County in 1893 to restrain Sarah Dahlman and others from prosecuting summary proceedings to remove them from the possession of certain premises, plaintiffs alleging that they were lessees and entitled to possession of the premises until May 1, 1895. The defendants claimed that plaintiffs' term as lessees expired May 1, 1892, and that by wrongfully holding over they were liable for "double the yearly value of the lands and tenements so detained," pursuant to statute. The plaintiffs retained possession until May 1, 1895, and judgment was given in their favor on the trial, in July, 1896. The Fourth Appellate Division has ordered an affirmance, holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that where, as in this case, premises were sublet until the expiration of the term of the principal lease, under a sublease which gave the subtenants the privilege of renewing their sublease upon notice, provided the principal lessees should receive an extension of their lease upon its termination, and the latter, although unable to obtain such an extension upon the simultaneous expiration of the terms of the principal and the sublease, continued in possession of the premises and accepted rent from the subtenants as tenants at will until the following year, when they obtained a new lease from the principal lessors, the new lease (although not technically a renewal of the old one) was to be deemed an extension of the old one within the terms of the sublease, and bound the principal lessees to relet to their subtenants.

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SPECIFIC PERFORMANCE NOT AN ABSOLUTE RIGHT.—Thomas Frain in June, 1896, agreed to sell Louis Klein, and the latter agreed to purchase certain premises in Yonkers for $5,900, payable $100 on the execution of the contract, which was paid, $1,000 by delivery to plaintiff of a deed of certain premises, $4,000 by a purchase money mortgage, and $800 on delivery of the deed. Klein declined to accept the deed and pay as he had undertaken, claiming that he was misled by representations of Frain, and because it appeared that the City of Yonkers had a lien on the premises for an assessment of $200. A judgment secured by Frain in an action for specific performance of the contract was reversed by the Second Appellate Division, which held, by Justice Bradley, that while the specific performance of a contract for the sale and purchase of real estate was not an absolute right, it should not be denied, except for some evident reasons, such as that the contract was hard and unconscionable, or that it would be unjust or inequitable to enforce it. Although the existence of an assessment lien upon premises contracted to be conveyed would not operate to defeat an action for specific performance, yet the contract vendee was entitled to some protecting provisions in the judgment against it. The undertaking of the contract vendor to give a deed containing a covenant against incumbrances was not fully satisfied by the execution of the conveyance, if he permitted the assessment lien to remain on the premises.

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LIABILITY OF SURETIES ON BOND OF LUNATIC.—James A. McFarren in 1886 was duly appointed committee of the person and estate of Anna A. C. Fries, a lunatic, and continued to act as such until 1895, when he resigned. Edward O. Johnson, who succeeded McFarren as such committee, brought suit in the Onondaga Supreme Court against McFarren's sureties, William Ayres and another, to recover moneys of the lunatic claimed to have been converted by McFarren to his own use. Among the moneys received by McFarren were $1,515.79, the proceeds of an attempted sale by him of the lunatic's interest in certain real estate which she had inherited from her father, and this was about the amount claimed to have been converted. At the time McFarren attempted to dispose of the lunatic's interest in the real estate, no proceedings were taken to accomplish this object, but he simply executed deeds of such interest, signing the name of "Anna A. C. Fries, by J. A. McFarren, committee, &c." The Fourth Appellate Division unanimously affirmed judgment given below in favor of the defendants, holding, Justice Adams giving the opinion, that the obligation of the sureties upon the bond, given under Sections 2,337 and 2,380 of the Code of Civil Procedure, was to answer for any failure on the part of their principal to account for and pay over, upon the order of the court, all moneys which might legally come into his hands as such committee, and the sureties were not liable for moneys paid to the committee in consideration of his executing a deed to real estate of the lunatic where he received no direction from the court to do so, and the deed was void. The fact that the Surrogate's Court had directed that the committee pay over such proceeds of sales to his successor, did not, it was held, conclude the sureties, who were not estopped in such a case from questioning such decree.

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IT WAS A TENANCY FROM MONTH TO MONTH.—Stephen Hasbrouck took possession of apartments at 200 West Twenty-ninth Street, as tenant, under an agreement with John F. Lawrence, the landlord, that a lease for thirteen months, at an annual rent of $600, payable monthly, should be executed. The tenant signed such a lease on his part, which was then forwarded to the landlord for his signature, but it was not signed and returned until several months afterward, and after the tenant had moved out. The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court affirmed judgment for the defendant, in an action by Lawrence for rent for the remainder of the term, holding, by Presiding Justice Daly, that he was a tenant from month to month, since he entered under a void agreement and paid rent monthly.

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CONTRACT MADE BY LETTER.—John Mahar brought an action in Niagara County to recover from James Compton the value of two stationary engines, which he claimed to have purchased from the Middleport Manufacturing Company, and which he alleged in his complaint were converted and disposed of by the defendant. The Fourth Appellate Division reversed judgment given for the plaintiff, holding, in an opinion by Justice Adams, that where a debtor, as in this case, offered by letter in settlement of an account to sell two engines at a reduced price, to be credited to him in the account, and to give a check for the balance, a letter, written by the creditor, in which he did not in terms accept the offer, but said, "I'm not anxious to go lawing. You are a good deal like my wife; I have to let her have the last say. I hope you will tell the boys to try and find a rod for the big engine; it must be around there some place. Don't load the engines yet, for I am too busy to take care of them now," could not, in the absence of proof that the rod for the big engine was ever found, or that the debtor's check was ever sent to or demanded by the creditor, be said to constitute an unconditional acceptance by the creditor of the offer of the debtor to sell the engines.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
LAST WEEK OF
The Bostonians
IN ROBIN HOOD. Evgs., 8:45 P. M. Sat. Mat., 2:30 P. M.
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. McDonald, Miss Jessie Bartlett Davis, Eugene Cowles, Geo. Frothingham, Miss Hilda Clark, and Wm. E. Philp.
Sousa's Concerts To-day, 4 P. M. Sat., 5:30 P. M.
Pain's Fireworks, Evgs., except Sun. & Mon.

WEBER & FIELD